

# NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 28TH, 1896.

NUMBER 31

## MILSON, SONS & CO.

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AGENTS OF THE Pacific Steam Navigation Company Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ld. The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ld.

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ng Isrge workshops and efficient plant ws are in ion to undertaks repairs of all descriptions to skips and

Wilsos, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depose at St. (Cape Verds); Montavidso, La Plata and at the still Ports, and, among others, supply cost under at Ric, 1821

t Rio, 161

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Hritansie Majesty's Government;

the Transulantic Steamship Companies;

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&c., &c.,

Cosl.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Jaland. Tug Boatne sleways ready for service. Ballmat Supplied to ships.

Este blish mierita: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Varda), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

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### Importers and Agents for Maunfacturers.

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. Rio de Janeiro

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AGENTS OF THE

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GUIMARĂES & Co.

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Exporter of Madeira Wines

G. Panilan & Co.,

Bordeaux, Exporter of Bordeaux Wines; E. RAMY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporter of Coguac Dealers in

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This establishment is mounted to execute every

Specialty in costume making. Cashmeres, serges, woollens and flaunels, molnirs, alpacas, bins, etc., etc., also silks and fancy stuffs for dresses, kept in stock.

Superior qualities of Ladies' stockings and shoes.

MODERATE PRICES.

# QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

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CAIXA NO CORREIO 18

FLINT, EDDY & Co., New York

AGENTS FOR

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NATHAN MFG. Co.-Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;

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And various builders of railway cars; passenger and freight; also manufacturers of railway supplies, machinery and all articles of American manufacture.

# LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

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(Established, 1881,)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Curs, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Representatives of

Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

### **NEW LONDON BAR**

LUNCH-ROOM FORMERLY

George's Restaurant 8, RUA GENERAL CAMARA, 8

The new proprietor, Bernardius D. Machado, late interested partner of the Café Americano begs to adviss his numerous friends and partons that he disposes in his new place of a first class service, cooking after English and Varazina rayle to suit every taxte. He trusts that his old parrous will continue to favor him in his new place.

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# Grande Hotel Internacional

### SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,
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nd served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from tha
war (plano inclinado, rua do Riachuelo) to this hotel, and
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town (plano inclinado, rua do Ritchnelo) to this hotel, and Silvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor ond high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready

Finest wines and liqueurs. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better. o health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to Ferdinand Mentges,

Assembléa 72.

Telephone 206.

Empreza Estivadora 79 RUA 1.º DE MARGO 79

RIO DE JANEIRO

STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest disputch given to Steamers

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PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A. MANUFACTURERS OF THE

# Westinghouse Automatic Brake

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use or 26,000 locomotives and 390,000 cars.

Freight Cars.

Freight Cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

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Brazil—Seta Iorasie:
so Varietica, Ra. 2500; 50 Varietica, Ra. 2500s
ye varietica, Ra. 2500s 50 Varietica, Ra. 2500s
40 Varietica, Ra. 2500s 100 Varietica, Ra. 2500s
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All Brazilian and Foreign Stamps sold separately
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ALPIL HRUCK. 4 A. Travassa S. Francisco de Paula Rio de Janeiro, near Largo S. Francisco

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Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Rail-

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Ship, Steamer and General Commission Agents. Correspondence and Consignments Invited. Established 1884.

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Translations from English into Portuguese and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. c,s this office.

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Execute orders for American manufactures, machinery of a kinds, rolling stock, milway supplies, lumber, petrolenm, fldr, provisions, &c. Make firm offers of cargoes or parts theder. Purchases and sell on commission. Make liberal advances on consignments. Correspondence carefully attended.

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the use angular trick of fire, houses, goods and merchandise and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

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ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Fire and Marine

Capital .. .. .. £2,500,000 Agents for the Republic of Brazil;

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No. 115, Run dn Quitand

HE MARINE INSURANCE COM-PANY LIMITED.

Capital ........ £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund .... £ 500,000 ,

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

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insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods undinerchan ise of every kind at reduced rates.

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ONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE

INSURANCE Co.

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N ORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE COMPANY Established 1836

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson & Co.

No. 21 Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital ........ £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..., 1,328,751 ...
Uncalled capital. ,, 2,400,751 ...

Agent ; P E. Swansvick,
4. Travessa do Conselh iro Saraiva

UARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janesro

Smith Youle & Co.

No. 28 Rua 19 de Marco.

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Representatives of

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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Menthyr lways on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

Praça do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27 Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

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Manufacturers of Porcelain Teeth, Instruments, filling materials, etc. Guaranteed as good as the best at lower prices. Get a sample set of

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Manufacturers of pumps, Hydraulic rams, pump chain, garden engines. Yard hydrants, street washers, etc.

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For 29 years Manager of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., Ld., lately Manager of the São Paulo branch. Correspondence nolicited.

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Frank & Co., oue frinndn and patrons that they have opened a department for English Tailor ing, having contract ed for that purpose an experienced cut-

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Large assortment of pictures and funcy looking glasses, engravings, oleographs, aquarelles, oil paintings, chromos, and copies of famous authors of the Munich gallery.

Receives every month silk-peluche of different colors for pictures, passe-par-touts for photographs, photo-engravings, painter's cloth, Jrawing and transparent papers; also painter's colors in thest or grander and aquarelles, complete drawing outfits, etc., directly from Europe.

Fernando Gonçalves da Rocha & Co. 208, RUA DO CATTETE,

opposite Rua Pinheiro

Teleplone No. 5269.

N.J.-Special deposit of the famous Vouga chromos

### WANTED,

A servant desiring to return to England to accompany a smily from Kio de Janeiro to London sailing August 19th as ourse for two children aged four and two respectively. Cor-respondence solicited, giving references.

Address: Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving,

Caixa 47 Rio Grande do Sal, Brazil.

### PORTUGUESE LESSONS.

Antonio Marques will teach Portuguese and also make translations from English to this language and vice varia. Office: q6, Assembléa, hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 [to 3 p. m.

### Missing Friends.

tnformation wanted at the British Consulate General, No. s, Run General Cumara, as to the following: JOCAYLA, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months MRK. Information desired as to his whereplouits.

DUNFORD, John.-Win last heard of about tim years ago, he then being in Sande Hospital. Information required us to

Afrelin, Whiter. — Was living some time since with Senhor Maunice Haretoff, Fazendo do Bella Alilanço, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as 10 his where-

Marcicca, Fortunato—Maltese; was intelyhere on board onn of Her Majesay's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stuted that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-houn.

Ogla, Fredetick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Left home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow-fever. Can anyone furnish any infomminion tespecting him?

TULEN, TULEN, Mathias—Notivin of Ireland. When last heard of the was enguged in mining in Brail. Enquiries much about him from Ionia, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at thin Consolate General.

Rio de Juneiro, March 1911, 1856.

### Officiai Pirectory

U.S. LEGATION. -- Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconds de Itaborahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL. — Nº 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.— N. 1, rua Vis conde de Italiorahy [opposite Custom House.] WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.-Run Everisto da Veiga. Morning service every Sanday at 11 a.m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 6 a.m. on and ady dith Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain. 18r, Rua das Larangeiras.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—RE REJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Run Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Payer meeting at 10 a. m.: Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, as 5, afternoon, Gospet preaching, at 63p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Postor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. — Largo do Cattete. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Payer meeting service Thusday, 7,30 p. m. Portinguete testures: 4 lo a. ns. and 7 p.in. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays— E. A. TILLV and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Simday School 11. a. m.; a. Fabica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4. p. m. Rev A. J. MELLO.

RESBVTERIAN CHURCH—N 1915 Travessa da Ba Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Pinceza Imperiat 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and
7. p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7. p.m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22,

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO. Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação da Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m and 7 p. m., Wednesdays 7, 00 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

### Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Einenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 o. in.

### Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY. -No. 117 Rua de S. José. -H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-ENCY.—Rua Sele de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. — 31 Rua Gonçalves Dias.— Opeu from noon to 6. p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEANEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.— 35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; W. J. Lumw, Missioner. Gitts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 23, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 96, Rua da Assembléa, is floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to to 6 clock p m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 1 o'clock p m., Antonio V. de Andrade, Presiden; Myron A. Clank, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treastirer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

-The counting of the electoral vote for Pre-sident in Chili took place on the 25th inst.

—A Santiago telegram published this morning confirms the report that the electoral count gives the election to Errazuriz.

—A telegram from Santiago of Saiurday'a date states that the result of the presidential election could not be made known before Monday [yesterday]. It was added, however, that the count will show 143 electoral votes for Errazuriz, and 139 for Reyes.

139 for Reyes.

Congress has passed a bill to empower the President of the republic to raise a 5 per cent. loan for f, 4,000,000. A small purtion only, il any, of this loan will find its way to this country. One-half of the amount will go to repay Rothschilds an advance, and the payments on accountry of vessels and war material and service of loans will make a big hole in the remainder.—Chilian Times.

—A Park telegram of the 25th announcea the arrival there of Col. Ricardo Seminario, the revolutionary governor of the Peruvian department of Loreto. He says he has surrendered the government to the municipal authorities of Iquito, and that he has brought with him the revenues of the department to deliver to the competent Peruvian authority, together with documents relative to his expenditures.

—An arrangement has been entered into by some

expenditures.

—An arrangement has been entered into by some of the companies whose atteamers navigate the Straits, that on nearing English Narrows a gun shall be fired or a whistle blown, and that vessels bound north on finding that one is coming in the contrary direction aball wait until the latter has passed through the Narrowa. It is to be hoped that this rule may become general for the navigation of this difficult part of the Straits. — Chiliam Times, June 27th.

—The event trade, the railway traffic and the

Times, June 27th.

—The export trade, the railway traffic, and the customs revenue in the first quarter of the current year show a very satisfactory improvement, and there are indications that in the transition from a paper to metallic currency the corner has been turned. The legation in Paris has in hand funde sufficient to meet all charges upon it until November next; whilst the government will not require to purchase my bills during all the remainder of the current year. Therefore, taking all things logether the prospect is decidedly encouraging.—

Chilian Times, June 24.

—In view of the minute provisions of the elec-

gether the prospect is decidedly encouraging.—
Chilan Times, June 24.

—In view of the minute provisions of the electoral law in Chili to guard against fraud and intimidation, there certainly ought to be no controversy over results. The law provities that an election board shall be at the voiting place at 9 a.m., shall consist of not less than three members, and shall sit for nine consecutive hours. The names of registered voters are called alphabetically, the voter first signs his name in a special book and the signature is consecutive to the registry, he then receives an envelope, if the signature is consecutive, which is signed by the president and secretary of the board, goes into a tox where regulation tickets are deposted, places the vole in the envelope and seals it, and then returns to deposit it in the ballut box. No one is allowed in the room but the voters and the representatives of the candidates. The list is called over and over again to give late concers the opportunity of voting. In counting all unsigned envelopes are rejected. If two tickets are enclosed, all are rejected. In similar tickets are enclosed, all are rejected. In our tild the plant of the pl

yet all Chili is echoing to charges of fraud in the last elections.

—On the 13th instant there put in here the 4-masted British ship Lathom proceeding from Swansea to San Francisco, for the purpose of obtaining water and also of landing the erew (30 in number) of the 4-masted steel bark Groundhank, which was lost off Cape Horn. The Genandhank left Barry on the 20th of January with a cargo of coals for Iquique. Off the Horn she encountered a gale, which smasted all the boats, bent the masts, and carried away everything on deck. She was making much water and the crew had considered themselves lost when the Lathom came in sight. To their signals of distress the capital of this vessel sent boats and all the text pain of the sinking vessel. After being transferred to the Lathom one of the crew (a German) died from the effects of being washed about the scuppers of the Goscandhand. She was a bark of 2,288 tons register, built in 1891 by Messrs. Russell & Ch., of Port-Glasgow, and was owned by Messrs. A. Weir & Co., of Glasgow, and composed one of the well-known "Bank" line. — Chilian Times, June 34.

—The assimates for 1807 have just been submit.

the well-known "Bank" line. — Chitan Times, June 34. — The estimates for 1897 have just been submitted to Congress. The revenue for the year is estimated at 79,450,000 dollars, which amount added to the anticipated surplus of the current year will make a total of \$2,150,000 dollars, with which to meet an estimated expenditure of 79,155,970 dollars as under:—

\$8,905.712.56 2.442,396.03 9,348,000.00 18,035,083.30 11,864,456.00 8,546,982.97 20,013,339.97 nisation.
Justice and public instruction.
Finance
War
Marine Industry and public works.....

Total..... \$79,155,970.83

Posionice and celegraphs
Stamps
Rentals and redemption of Censos
Sales of public properties
Miscellaneous

250,000 I4,000,000 I,000,000 550,000 400,000 I,500,000 400,000 Total.... \$79,450,000 -Chilian Times.

### Banks.

# ONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital	4	1, 500,000
Capital paid up	,,	750,000
Reserve lund	11	600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDRO, BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK

Messrs, Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS Messes. Schrodet & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBERG

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.

GENOA

# BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR

Established in Homburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Direction Gesellschaft" im Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . 10,000,000 Marks.

### BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 520.) (Caixn 185.)

Direction der Disconto Geseilschaft, Berlin. Nordeentsche Bank in land corres Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild Söhne, Frankfurt a M.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches Comptoir National d'Escompte de

Comptoir National d'Esco Paris, Paris. Heine & Co., Paris. Lazard Fieres & Co., Paris. André Neudize & Co., Paris.

Portugal....... Banco Lisboa & Açores and corre

Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, sharete, and transacts every description of banking business.

\*\*Rnettger=Petersen\*\*,

### THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy. Rio de Janeiro :

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891

Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000 Realized do . . . . . , 900,000
Reserve fund . . . . , 950,000

### BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandu.

DRAWS ON :-

London and County Banking Co., L'd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL,
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Brown Brothers & Co, -NEW YORK.
Frist National Bank of Chicago, -CHICAGO.

### THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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London E. C.

Capilal ..... £ 1,000,000 ldem paid up.,..... 600,000 880,000 Reserve fund......

Office in Rio de Janeiro :

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

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Agencies at Fernambuco, Cenrá, Marsahão and

Rio Grande do Sul. Draws on its Head Office in London :

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

Messrs, Heine & Co.

Messrs, J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG.

LONDON.

and correspondents in Germany,

Sig. Giulto Belinzaghi

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.

New York.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and to every description of Banking business.

### Banco nacional brasileiro. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opera

### Capital paid up : Rs. 10.000:000\$000

Board of Directors :

President : CONDE DE FIGUEIREDO,

Vice-President: VISCONDE DO GUAHY,

Directors : PEDRO GRACIE, M. G. DUARTE

L. R. GOMES.

Manager of the Paris Branch :

M. Francisco B. M. Tonin.

### Correspondents :

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### STATE OF PARÁ. \*

Easy and convenient channels of com-munication are afforded by numerous rivers, chief of which are the Amazon and the Pará with their tributaries, navigable by steam for incalculable distances from the capital, Belem, to the interior of the state, capital, Belem, to the interior of the state, and to the neighbouring states of Amazonas, Matto Grosso, and Goyaz, as well as to the adjacent republics of Bolivia, Peru, Colombia and Venezuela.

These natural advantages point to Belem, the port of the state, as destined to become the emporium of the trade of north Brazil.

POPULATION. The actual number of inhabitants may be calculated at 700,000. Belem, the

Taken from a Report on the "Productions, Com and Finances of the States of Amazones and Para," co by Mr. Rhind for the British legation at this capital.

### COMMERCE.

The export trade of Manáos, capital of the adjacent state of Amazonas, was farmerly carried on through Belein, but, for the last 10 years, Manáos has had direct trade with Europe and the United States. The annexed tables show, however, that the shipping, import, and export trades of Belein containe to increase steadily, notwithstanding the loss of this formerly very considerable auxiliary.

According to particulars given in table A

According to particulars given in table A, 433 vessels, representing 493,400 tons register, entered the port of Belem during the year 1894.

The value of imports during 1892, as stated in table B, amounted to 20,390,480 milicis (at 1s, 1d, per milicis equals 1, 104, 484/.) while exports of commolities essentially of Pará origin, as seen from table C, amounted in 1893 to 40,780,319\$970 reis (at 1s. per milreis equals, 2,039,016/.).

reis (at 14. per milreis equals, 2,039,010/.). It is to be noted that, in this return, the value of goods carried in transit from the neighbouring republics of Belivia, Peru, Colombia, and Venezuela is not included.

Columbia, and Venezuela is not included. In 1853 the goods so carried were valued at 2,560 milreis (about 250l.), whereas, at the present time, their value exceeds 5,000,000 milreis (about 221,500l.), and it must be borne in mind that similar trade, carried on independently through Mandos, is steadily and rapidly increasing at the same time. This transit trade consists mainly of indigrabler. indiarubber.

In schedule E are tabulated the values of total exports from Belem to Europe and the United States since 1885; in 1894 they amounted to 75,134,924,828 reis (at exchange of 10d, per milreis equals 3,130,-620%)

### INDUSTRIES.

The principal manufactures of Pará seem to be soap and candles, biscuits, ropes, paper, bricks and tiles.

paper, orders and tree.

The natural products are rice, cocoa, coffee, mandioca, aromatic and edible heans, Brazil-nuts, maize, tobacco, honey, woods, sarsaparila, and vegetable ivory; while from the vegetation are extracted indiarubber, oils and pitch,

Cattle is raised in considerable quantity, as well as pigs and horses, sleep and pontry. The extensive pasture lands should encourage the development of cattle breedencourage the execution of caute oreca-ing. The supply of meat to the capital and other markets is very inadequate, and prices astonishingly high. Fish is abundant, and isinglass, as well as deer and cattle hides, forms part of the exports.

The total value of the products of the state may be estimated at more than 80,000,000 milreis (about 3,400,000 L).

state may be estimated at more than 80,000,000 milreis (about 3,400,000 h.).

Indiambber represents two-thirds of the total value of the exported productions of the state. During 1894-95 the quantity of Pard rubber exported was 8,209,385 kilos, the declared wince being 37,447,373\$675 reis (exchange 10% equals 1,560,300%). Shipments are, however, made on such a system that it is somewhat difficult to ascertain quite distinctly what part of the rubber exported is absolutely of Pard origin and how much comes from the neighbouring states and republics. A more reliable computation of the quantity exported is arrived at by amalgamating the riturns of the entire rubber district. In the way it is lound that in 1895 the total quantity exported was 20,709,501 kilos, of which 9,518,171 kilos, was shipped to Europe, and 11,251,410 kilos, to the United States. The stock in first hands and in the possession of the exporters on December 31,1895. sion of the exporters on December 31 1895, was 687,000 kilos.

was 687,000 kilos.

The natural conditions of Pará are nost favourable to the production of cocoa. It can be cultivated in all parts of the shee, but it is especially abundant on the banks of the rivers Amazon and Tocantins. As cultivation presents no difficulties, but he trequires to be carefully tended. The plant begins to yield 3 years after plantation, and continues to bear fruit for 50 to 60 years,

capital, has now a population of over 100,000, with 2,359 industrial and commercial establishments contributing to the state a revenue of 400,000 milreis (at 9d. per milreis equals 15,000d.) exclusive of municipal taxes.

In appreciating this revenue it is necessary to bear in mind that neither manufactories nor mills are taxed. Scattered in the interior are perhaps some 6,000 commercial concerns.

COMMERCE.

The Pani cocoa is preferred to all other The Pani cocoa is preferred to all other kinds by the French chocolate manufacturers, to whom the entire production is shipped, with the exception of some small parcels consigned to Hamburg and New York. The French market consumes about 6,000,000 kiloss, of which Parti is, at present, alle to supply only about 3,050,000 kilos. Pard occoa is more appreciated than any other at equal prices; the skin is lighter, it is less subject to break, and the paste absorbs more readily the perfumes with which it is customary to impregnate the chocolate.

With the view of stimulating and encouraging the increase of plantations and im-provement in the preparation of cocoa the Government has reduced the export duty from 10 to 4 per cent., conceding also with able premiums to the new planters. The able premiums to the new planters. The lands granted to colonists in different parts of the state are all suitable for the cultivation and preparation of this valuable production, which offers a most renumerative return on the capital and labour employed. As already temarked, the plant appears to require considerable care and attention, being sensitive to the influences of temperature, and the hirvests are much affected by the great river floods. The reduction in atme, and the hyrvests are much affected by the great river floods. The reduction in the rate of export duty has stimulated its cultivation, but there is an insufficency of labour. The trade could be greatly incre-ased by improvement of the plantations afready in existence, and probably fresh planting with Venezuela and Trinidad seed, in dry land properly prepared, in places which are not exposed to the disastrons flonds, would give successful results. Biazil-nuts are exceedingly abundant in

floods, would give successful results.

Biazil-nuts are exceedingly abundant in the forests of Para and Amazonas, where all who like may go and gather them. In the interior of the woods are nut districts, to which no one has yet penetrated, the harvests being derived almost entirely from trees met with on the banks of the rivers. Formerly the nuts were exported in the pad, each containing eight to ten, but now they are shipped loose. they are shipped loose

### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCK.

No other state in Brazil, except Amazonas, is capable of yielding more varied and abundant productions than Pará. Two essential elements, however, are wanting—labour and capital.

The essential with which and the control of the con

The ease with which rubber is obtained The ease with which rubber is obtained and disposed of secures for it an almost exclusive interest and attention, to the sacrifice of other articles which require greater eare, and in connection with which the results are less certain. This has caused neglect of many valuable productions, formerly raised in quantities sufficient not only for the consumption of the state, but leaving a a certain margus for export.

The quantity of cotton exported annually, Irom 1836 to 1852, averaged 76,870 kilos, against 39,180 kilos, from 1853 to 1862.

Para now innects all the rice consumed.

Irom 1836 to 1852, averaged 76,870 kilos, against 39,180 kilos, frum 1853 to 1862.

Pará now imports all the rice consumed in the state. Formerly sufficient was used for the supply of both Pará and Amazonas, and also to admit of considerable quantities being exported. From 1836 to 1852 the shipments averaged annually 2,532,430 kilos, and from 1853 to 1860, 2,130,990 kilos. Abundant crops can be obtained from the flat grounds along the river banks, but that cultivated in the fields skirting the Bragança and Acard railway is superfor in quality to any other.

The cultivation of sugar-cane in Pará is very lucrative and promising. The soil is so eminently adapted to its growth that when once properly planted it can be cut uninterruptedly for 30 years without showing any appreciable deterioration in saccharine properties. A considerable quantity of coarse sugar used to be exported. The annual average from 1836 to 1852 was 206, 298 kilos, and from 1853 to 1862, \$157,545 kilos, It has been calculated that two industrious men can cultivate 2 hectares (4 acres 3 roods 30 perches) ol sugartane, which, after 15 months, will yield

Tobacco is cultivated to some extent all over the state, but the greater quantity is obtained from the districts of S. Miguel do Guamá, Ourem. Irituia, Acará, and Bra-gança, in the E. N. E. corner of the state. The crop, however, does not suffice for the internal consumption of Patá and Amazonas, and very little is exported, notwithstanding its recognised superior quality.

Mandioca flour is the principal aliment of the entire population. No precise data are available as to the extent of its producare available as to the extent of its production, but it was computed at 22,000,000 kilos. for the year 1894. The state of Amazonas is entirely supplied from Paid. Its price varies greatly according to seasons and qualities. It sometimes reaches 18 milreis (about 15.2.) per alqueire (28 litres), but it generally rules from 8 to 11 milreis (65. 8d. to 95. 2d.) for that measure.

Notwithstanding the advantages afforded by the fertility of the soil for the cultivation of sugar-cane, the production of rum is not sufficient even for the requirements of the state, large quantities being received from Maranhao and Pernambuco. The latter market imported into Belein from July, 1893, to June, 1894, 1,499,336 litres.

PROGRESS OF PARA.

PROGRESS OF PARA.

PROGRESS OF PARA.

The comparison of such statistical and commercial returns as are obtainable demonstrates beyond possibility of doubt that since the proclamation of the republican constitution in November. 1889, conferring on the states a degree of liberty in the control of their respective internal affairs amounting almost to automomy, Pará has developed her resources and achieved a measure of progress, from which she was debarred during the monarchical regime, with its government centralised in Rio de Janeiro.

The revenue estimates for the last few years have invariably been exceeded:

	ilie.			
Year,	Estuna	ted.	Realise	d.
	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£
1892 (1)	5,442,988	291 828		463.530
1893 (2)	6,769,278	338 463	0.584.703	470.210
1894-95 (3)	3,590,208	357.925	10,191,900	424,662

The ordinary revenue for the financial year 1894-95, amounting to 10,081,745-\$656 reis (at 10d. per milreis, equals 420, 1974), was derived from the following

sources: -		Ü
	Amoni	nt.
	Reis.	£
Export duties	8,306,568\$673	346,107
Tax on transmission of	757.739 775	31.572
property	410,988 333	17,124
Stamp tax	359.122 752	14,964
Landing dues	163,846 459	6,826
Dehts recovered Receipts from public es-	33.1107 266	1.375
tablishments	rg.286 476	804
Shipping despatches	15,929 341	664
Sale of bills, interest, &c.	14,924 582	621
Property lax	3,332 + 00	140

Total..... 10,084.745 656 420,197 The state taxes collected during the finan-The state taxes collected during the financial year 1894-95 amounted to 9,442,355-\$187 rcis (or at 10d. per milreis, equals 393,430/.), against 8,891,091\$128 reis (or at 12d. per milreis, equals 444,554/.) for 1893-94, being an increase of 551,264\$059 reis in the paper currency of the country, but a decrease of 55,124/. If put on a gold basis at the average rates of exchange ruling during the respective years. during the respective years.

During 1895 wer		
	Amonn	it.
State lixes to the	Reis.*	٤
amount of	11.524.428\$785	480,184
yielded	234 146 300	9,756
Total	11,758,575 085	489,940
or 2,508,48 <b>2\$</b> 988	reis (104,103%)	more

The revenue from	municipal	taxes	was:
------------------	-----------	-------	------

The revenue from fr	iunicipai taxes	was:
	Amour	ıt.
	Reis.	£
In the capital	1,051,291\$679 716,047 367	43.803 29.835
Total Again-1 in 1894	1,767,339 046 921,922 994	73,638 38,413

It is worthy of note that the state debt, It is worthy of note that the state debt, which in 1891 stood at 7,112,800 milreis (15.5d per milreis equals 503.82c/), was by December 31, 1894, reduced to 2,322,400 milreis (or at 10d. per milreis equals 96,7664). It was increased in 1895 to 4,105,400 milreis (at 9d. per milreis equals 153,952k.), its present amount by the emission of bonds to provide for the disap-propriation of the Grao Para waterworks, thus taken over by the government. It might be thought that the increase of revenue is attributable to high rates of taxa-

tion, but this is not the case, many commodities being now taxed on a reduced basis, as is seen from the following table of taxes levied in the years 1891 and 1895 respec-

tively	Per e	Cent.
	1891	1895.
India ubber	21	21
Coo 1a	14	4
Chesinuts	16	16
1tides	17	17
Isinglass	13	5
Skins	16	10
Tonquin beans	14	8
Woods	14	exempt
Textile and other industrial		•
productions manufactured		
in the state	10 to 5	exempt

No tax is imposed on merchandise p sing through the state in transit from other states in the adjacent republics.

The improvement in revenue is entirely due to the rise in the price of rubber, and to the increase in the production.

Strenuous efforts are being made to attract immigration to Pará, which is in a great need of labour to secure even a portion of that development which the extreme fertility of the soil and other partial advent. great need of lanout to secure even a por-tion of that development which the extreme fertility of the soil and other natural advan-tages admit of. A state law passed in 1894 authorises amongst other favours the gra-tuitous concession to colonists of an allottuitous concession to colonists of an allot-ment of 25 hectares (61 acres 2 roods 35 perches) of fertile land in any one of the colonial districts which they may select. The allotment to comprise a portion of land cleared for beginning planting and erecting a house. The protection of the state is guaranteed to the immigrants for the space of 2 years, and likewise to the widows and children of any of them who may die during that period.

may die during that period.

It is to be noted that, in order to secure It is to be noted that, in order to secure the state assistance provided by Article 2 of the law referred to, the immigrant on his arrival must make a declaration that he wishes to settle in the state, and that he will not withdraw from it for three years unless obliged to do so by circumstances admitted by the government to be of "force maieure".

admitted by the government to be of more majerne."

On August 15 and September 15 contracts were concluded for the introduction of 35,000 immigrants from Europe and the West Indies, and 3,000 from Japan. At Outeiro, a few miles from the capital, a building healthily situated, and possessing the necessary hymicine requirements, was. bnilding heatthily situated, and possessing the necessary hygienic requirements, was, in 1895, put in preparation for the reception of immigrants, of whom a batch has already arrived. Works are still in progress, and when completed the establishment will be in the best possible condition for its purpose. The preparatory labours essential for the instalment of agricultural colonists in the districts of Monte Alegre, Marapannn, and Piriá are also being proceeded with. Notwithstanding all these attractions, however, it would appear that but little success has been achieved, in consequence of the universal reputation of Pará as an unhealthy and pestilential country.

Para as an unhealthy and pestilential country.

The Italian government having prohibited emigration to the north of Brazil, a representation was made to them with a view to the removal of this injunction. The reply was to the effect that Para is considered unsuitable and imprepared for Italian inmigration, but it may be tried cautionsly, on a small scale, if the agents in Brazil of the Italian government report favourably on the districts in preparation for colonisation.

It is doubtful whether the unfavourable opinion which obtains respecting the distres-

It is doubful whether the unfavourable opinion which obtains respecting the distessing climate and unhealthy conditions of Pará is well founded; at all events, as regards by far the greater part of the state. It would appear that on the high ground the climate is temperate, although hot and damp on the lowlands and in the vicinity of the great bodies of water. The temperature is very equable, and probably nowhere and at no time exceeds 90° Fahr. The het is greatly attenuated by the rains, The hect is greatly attenuated by the rains, and the nights are said to be delightfully cool. Several travellers of celebrity have reported favourably on the climate of the

repored favourably on the climate of the Amazon valley.
Satistics prove incontestably, as already remarked, that since the decentralisation of the government of the country from Rio de Juneiro in November, 1889, the condition of Pará, commercially, financially, and socially, have vastly improved.

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musing tanke and venturating pipes.

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Possesses also a numbrous schoon and systemid table-to-except the property of the processes also a numbrous schoon and systemid table-to-except the processes also a numbrous schoon and systemid table-to-except the processes also a numbrous schoon and systemid table-to-except the processes also a numbrous schoon and systemid table-to-except the processes also a numbrous school and systemid table-to-except the processes also a numbrous school and systemid table-to-except the processes also a numbrous school and systemid table-to-except the processes also a numbrous school and systemid table-to-except the processes also a numbrous school and systemid table-to-except the processes also a numbrous school and systemid table-to-except the processes also a numbrous school and systemid table-to-except the processes also a numbrous school and systemid table-to-except the processes also a numbrous school and table the processes and the processes and table table to the processes and the processes and table table to the processes and table table to the processes and table tab

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prompt medical attendance.

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SPANISH OPERATIONS IN CUBA.

SPANISH OPERATIONS IN CUBA.

Under a special authorization from Captain General Weyler, writes the Cuban correspondent of The Times, I have just visited and carefully examined the Spanish intenched line running across the island from the town of Mariel to Majana.

The southern section extends from Artemisa, the headquatters, which is connected by the Western railway with Havana, to Majana, on the south coast. The defenses consist of a continuous line of small blockhouses, about 120 yards apart, connected by rifle pits and trenches, and protected infront by barbed wire fencing and at intervals by wire entanglements. The blockhouses are made, some of loose stone piled up with earth on the outside faces, others of two-inch wooden planking; the rear of the line is defended by breatstworks of foose stone and earth, with occasional blockhouses as rallying points and to give shelter to the troops.

The total distance from Artemisa to Ma-

to the troops.

The total distance from Artemisa to Ma-The total distance from Artemisa to Ma-jana is about four miles. At the southern-most point, as it approaches the sea, the line splits into three, and runs so for half a mile, the object being to avoid any chance of surprise. At four points of the line are camps, with strong garrisons, acting as sup-ports to the men in the trenches and block-houses, and, in addition, field attillery is posted at intervals.

posted at intervals.

The central section of the line extends northward from Artemisa to Gnanajay, a distance of twelve miles. Here the defenses consist of loose stone breastworks, rifle pits in rear, and barbed-wire fencing and wire entanglements in front. At intervals are blockhouses and artillery and machine guns, the encampments for the support being from a mile to a mile and a half apart. The rear of this central section is protected by hreastworks of loose stone, eatth, and palm logs. From Majana to Guanajay the ground is level and fairly open, offering a clear field of fire. In the vicinity of Majana the very low-lying land is of a swampy nature, and will be almost impassable in the wet season.

The northern section extends from Guanajay to Mariel. This is six miles long, and runs through broken country of such a nature as to prevent the construction of a continuous line of trenches and blockhouses. All the commanding heights have been fortified, and the main road is occupied by infantty pickets, while trenches and breastworks have been constructed at all points on the road where attack is thought ikely. At various intervals are stationed supports, and strong bodies of troors are ses consist of loose stone breastworks, rifle pits in rear, and barbed-wire fencing and

points on the road where attack is thought likely. At various intervals are stationed supports, and strong bodies of troops are billeted in Guanajay and Mariel. In all, the division holding this line of twenty-two miles numbers 20,000 men of all arms. Most of the work has been done by the soldiers, and fatigue parties were at work from Mariel to Majana at the time of my

I had an opportunity of inspecting the rations, and found them of excellent quality, the men receiving their daily allowance of fresh meat and bread, rice, beans, salt, coffee, and double ratious of rum. There coffee, and double rations of rum. There was very little sickness, and both officers and men seemed cheery and satisfied, in spite of the fact that they stand to their arms every night, resting only in the daytime. How matters will be when the rains set in I cannot say, but a large amount of sickness must necessarily occur, while in the low-lying parts of the line near Mariel and Majana the mortality will surely be great.

The intrenched fine is undoubtedly of great strength, and the Spanish officers feel confident that the rebels under Maceo will confident that the rebels under Maceo will not be able to force a passage. Without the aid of artillery it will unquestionably be a difficult undertaking for the insurgents, but certain weak points exist, especially in the central and northern sections, and here the attack will probably be made. Then, again, the rebels have no lines of communication to keep open, and have merely themselves and their horses to pass. On a dark and wet night a successful dash may be made, but any such attempt must entail heavy losses and severe fighting. If the attempt is successful, it will be the most severe blow the Spanish arms have yet received in Cuba. ed in Cuba

The Cubans say that Maceo and his men will not attempt to cross the trenches, but have planned to remain in the province of have planned to remain in the province of Pinar del Rio, trusting to the climate to play havoc with the Spaniards. On the other hand, some 15,000 troops, under Gens. Inclan, Bernal, and other comman-

ders, have been recently dispatched into Pinar del Rio with orders to attack the rebels at all available points and force them to attempt to pass the intrenched line.

ine.

An incident serves to show how close the insurgenis venture to the Spanish lines. I paid a visit to a very senior officer one evening in Artemisa and found him sitting in complete darkness. He explained that only a few nights previously he was seated reading when three bullets flew past his head. Since then he had deemed it wiser not to make himself so prominent a target for rebel rifles, and now only lighted his lamps when his windows were closed and shuttered. Every night shots are fired at some portion of the tine, and only a few days ago the chief of the staff was shot at while riding down the road from Artemisa to Majuna, the ball missing this officer's head by a few inches.

From the eastern provinces come the

head by a few inches.

From the castern provinces come the usual reports of skirmishes between the troops and rebels, while destruction of property goes on apace. It is the same story as from the first commencement of the rebellion, and no daylight is yet ahead. I held many long conversations with several senior officers on the subject of the present troubles, and not one of these understood the damage done to Spanish prestige through the fact that the authorities are no longer able to afford protection to life and

the damage done to Spanish prestige through the fact that the authorities are no longer able to affort protection to life and property. Within sight of the Spanish intrenchments the work of destruction by the rebels continues unchecked. The smoke from the burning canefields and plantation buildings is seen every day within a few miles of Havana.

That Spain has lost control of the country districts is patent to any unprejudiced person; that she is acting on the defensive is clearly shown by the expenditure of enormous sums of money in the construction of the line of intrenchments and fortifications across the island. The object of this is officially stated to be to prevent the reunion of the rebel forces under Maceo with those under Gomez and other leaders; the real reason is to defend the province of Havana from invasion by Maceo. I do not wish in any way to disparage the work done in making such defensive preparations, but the fact that Spain is forced to defend herself by such means is a sign of weakness tog significant to be ignored.

making such defensive preparations, but the fact that Spain is forced to defend herself by such means is a sign of weakness too significant to be ignored.

It is useless to lay the blame for the present unfortunate situation in Cuba on those who were in a position of authority when the revolutionary movement first broke out. There is a strong disposition among the Spaniards to do so. No doubt many mistakes were made in the conduct of affairs during the past year, and in consequence of such mistakes Spain is now called upon to face a far more serious problem than would otherwise be the case.

The present (May 9) position of the military operations is this. The Spaniards, to the number of 50,000, are holding the interneched line across the island from Mariet to Majana, guarding the lines of communication from Havana to this line, operating in flying columns to the immediate east of the line, and in strong columns and detachments in the province of Pinar del Rio. This force of 50,000 men is held in its present position by the presence of del Rjo. This force of 50,000 men is held in its present position by the presence of Antonio Maceo and some 11,000 rebels, scattered over the mountain ranges in the north of Pinar del Rio and in small groups in other sections of the province. The remainder of the Spanish army is employed in garrisoning the principal towns and lortified places, guarding lines of communication, such as milways and roads, and in columns marched through the country with the object of keeping the rebels on the move.

The insurgents in the central districts of The insurgents in the central districts of the island are now concentrating in large numbers under the leadership of Maximo Gomez, Calixto Garcia, Collazo, and other well-known leaders. These concentrated rebel forces are slowly moving westward toward the province of Matanzas. In the eastern province of Santiago, the rebels, under José Maceo, continue in possession of the greater part of the country. Bands of rebels all over the country continue their work of destruction, burning canefields and houses, and destroying every class of property, and in every possible way hastening on the ruin of Cuba.

The true reason of the success hitherto

The true reason of the success hitherto attending the operations of the rebel leaders lies in the faulty knowledge of military tactics on the part of the Spanish generals.

The Spaniards say that they would make meet them in fair light. I have not the slightest doubt that the Spanish arms would be victorious if the rebels have not the slightest doubt that the Spanish arms would be victorious if the rebelien were an affair of pitched buttles. But the rebels know their weakness and avoid fighting on every possible occusion.

possible occasion.

Now the duty of the Spanish commander in chief is clearly to foure the rebels into such positions as to compel a general action. In no case has this been done. Nur is there the slightest excase for this failure on there the slightest excuse for this failure on the part of the Spanish generalship. Take, for instance, the division of the rebel army under Macea, in Pinar del Rio. The pro-vince is a small une, some 200 miles in length and 50 miles in width at the widest part. The Spanish intrenchments compi-letely cut it off from the remainder of the island. Gen, Weyler has an available force of to, no men in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Hayana, and Matanzas; for this large force there are unlimited supplies of all kinds. Macco has only some 11,000 men, scunly ammunition, and inferior armanut. Vet the Steady construction ament. Yet the Spanish commander has not been able to drive the rebels into such a position that they must either fight or

surrender.

Columns are sent out and march about the country, now and then having a skirmish with the enemy: but never has any properly concerted movement been attempted. Under existing anangements, Gen. Weyler employs 175,000 men to guard towns, military posts, and intrenchments, and protect lines of communication. These lines of communication are now constantly being interrupted, and to make them absolutely secure Spain needs constantly being interrupted, and to make them absolutely secure Spain needs another 50,000 men if the present system of distribution is adhered to.

But the present system most decidedly should be discarded, and a knowledge of modern tactics and strategy very soun would show that much greater results could would stow that much greater results could be achieved and very many lewer men employed. To sit down and wait for an enemy to attack when you are numerically stronger in a ratio of 5 to 1 is obviously weak pulicy; it is much more than weak when the action of the strong of the stron weak pulicy; it is much more than weak when that enemy is destroying the whole country and your juaction allows the des-truction to take place.

To devote all energy to purely defensive measures, such as the intrenchments from Mariel to Majona, at a time when the country is being laid waste, is little short of madness; to allow the destruction to continue after all such defensive measures are completed and make no determined effort to defeat the enemy may almost be classified as absolute failure to understand and cope with the situation.

Remember that Spain has in the field 175,000 men and inflimited supplies of all kinds; the reliefs have some 40,000 fighting men, hally aimed and scantily muniing men, hadly armed and scantily muni-tioned. There is only one explanation of the present state of affairs. Blunder after blunder has been made from a military point of view since this rebellion first broke out, and these same blunders are being repeated to-day at every turn. There is no more any plan of campaign now than Is no inner any man or campaign now man their there was list year—at least, if there be one, in evilence of it is visible in the movements of the army. A few more mistakes and Spain's position in Cuba will be insteadable. be untenable.

### COFFEE IN CANADA, Toronto, Ont., 26th June, 1896.

Dear Mr. Lamoureux.

Being at present on a visit to Canada I being at present on a visit by analytic have been surprised at the small consumption of coffee. In your issue of 26th ult. you publish the enclosed paragraph, giving you put on the enclosed paragraph, giving the statistics of the importation of ten, coffee and sugar, for the past year, by this colony, and I think, if you compare the figures of the first two articles, the reason becomes apparent, and might with advantage the highest hard might with advantage has been been becomes. tage be brought before the notice of the authorities in Brazil, who are at present so anxious, by various propaganda, to encourage and create markets for their ever increasing production of the bean.

figures give an importation of tea of 20,612,733 lbs. paying a duty of \$6,132, against 2,433,470 lbs. of coffee, the duty on which amounted to \$7,464; or a duty on against 2433-47019s, of conect, the diffy on which amounted to \$75,464; or a diffy on the Bazilian product of .3c67 per lb, against only .0297 per lb, on the tea, and say a relative consumption per head of the population of this colony, which exceeds 001, of 4, 122 lbs, tea against 0. 4867

lbs. coffee,

We all know that more coffee is required We all know that more collects required than tea in the making; the relative prices for medium qualities of the two articles in this city are at present 43 c per lb. for coffee and foce per lb. for tea, and it remains to be proved whether, with some equity in the duty, the Brazilian product con introduced into this country at such a figure as to get a fair trial, when its recognized superior sustaining properties would un-doubtedly cause it to hold its own and we would have gamed a new outlet for the bran.

Some years ago, if I recollect correctly, a line of steamers was, or was in be, statted from Montreal to Rio, and Mr. Win, D. Bentley was appointed Brazilian representative in this country; the importation of coffee did not increase to any appreciable extent and there is now no line, but I do not recollect that this question of the daty was brought to the attention of the Brazilian anthornies, and would ask you, through your widely circulated medium, to draw ome years ago, if I recollect correctly, a your widely citenlated medium, to draw their attention to this matter with a view to having the duty modified and so assist in developing a new market for the principal product of the country where we have both resided for so long.

Yours sincerely, GEO. E. GILLESPIE.

A WONDERFUL EXPERIMENT.

A WONDERFUL EXPERIMENT.

The pulsations of a human heart were watched by sorres of trained eyes yesterday in Exhibition Itali at the Mechanies' Building, where were gathered physicians from all parts of the state. Standing between a Croukes tule and a large box, in which the observer shall himself out from the smitght, was a hoy divested of coal and vest. To the youngster it was something of a "circus," but to the physicians, who, one after another, took their place in the box, it was an exemplification of an end-of-the century achievement of science. For the X-rays laid open to the human eye the interior of the holyse closel, and there, pumping steadily away, was to be seen his heart, every throli of which could he discerned so clearly that any irreginality might easily have been detected. So simple is the apparatus required, and so startling the results, that the physicians became enthinsistic over what they termed the opening of a new era in medicine and surgery.—Boston Globs, June 10.

From The National Parison

FATHER MATHEW'S MISSION.

From The National Review.

FATHER MATHEW'S MISSION.

The accounts of Father Mathew's mission from 1838 to 1832 read like a fable. He made tectutal-cras as the great powers make soldiers, by the militing, only much faster; and if there had been any staying power in the business, the liquor question would have here settled out of hand. Wherever he went, a veritable fury of sacrifice appears to have seized the people of Ireland, though the extinated in mihrer of converts must be discounted by the equal fary of exaggeration which sexzed the chromèters of his progress. Thus, in 1839, he is said to have administered 30,000 pledges in one day at Chumech, and from 100,000 to 150,000 in two days at Limerick. Unless pledges were taken by acclamation it would be physically impossible to administer une-quarter the number state!. In 1840 he is said to have added 748,000 to the ranks, or an average of over 2,000 per tilem toor every day in the year, and by 1841 the number of total abstances in Ireland was reckoned at 4,647,000, or considerably more than the entire adult impulation. Any one may believe it who likes; but whatever the exact truth may be, it is certain that this homely village priest did for a line meet with a success freside which the united efforts of all the other advances of hermore meaning the chiral particular distributions of the prefer to differ him, fade into insignificance. In three years and the other advances of leuced the consumption of spirits in Ireland from 10,815,000 gallons to 5,200,000 gill. Journal of the progress of the prefer to soldier was the cannot seem to the review of the review of the review of the review of the prefer to soldier him, fade into insignificance. In three years and her without the number of the other and the cannot seem to the soldier of the other and the cannot seem to the other and the control of the other and the other and the cannot seem to the other and th

UTILIZING A FRIENDLY BACILLUS.

UTILIZING A FRIENDLY BACILLUS.
During the last few years public attention has been discreted by the development of hacteriological science to those minute organisms (called hacteria) which cause disease stalled ther than to those of the same class which are heneficial in their action. The number of the disease-producing bacteria is comparatively small, the list including the characteristic germs of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, cholera, diphthetia, and certain other infections maladies. Our like other lined, the number of harmless or heneficient bacteria or similar organisms is large. It was to be expected that attempts to defend manified against the harmful activity of the disease producers would draw attention to them salter than to the friendly organisms of the same type.

Interesting and profitable experiments have been made, however, with certain bacteria of the harm-less or beneficent kind, and the latest of these

relates to improvements in the manufacture of butter. It is only far that the good betterfa should not be overlooked and that publicity should be given to the accumulated evidence concerning the insefulness of the minute organism which Ptol. CoxN calls Bacillus No. 41. Wholesome milk and cream coutain harmless hactria in immense mumbers. Texts recently made in Mibilletown, Coun., showed that certain samples of mik taken from the cow in the evening contamed on the following morning \$5,00,000 loateria to the cubic centimeter, or albut \$8,00,00,000 per grant. Sumples of freshly made hutter were found to contain from 40,000,000 to \$5,000,000 per grant. In repend cream bacteria are present in enormous mumbers, the growth of them and their life processes exercising an important influence in canning the changes which that it the production of hutter. The purpose of Prof CoxN's experiments was to select the specific hacterium which could be used with the best effect by Inter-makers, and after a long investigation be acceptanted that one which he called No. 41 was exceptionally useful not only in tipening cream but also in improving the quality of the butter produced.

An official report recently published gives a history of the experiments and shows what the results have been. Cream was first inceulated with inneculated event more than sixty occameles in Councetient, Pennsylvania, lowa, and other states. All of these—with one exception, where the fulline was due to lack of care and clean hores.—report a decided innore than sixty occameles in Councetient, Pennsylvania, lowa, and other states. All of these—with one exception, where the fulline was due to lack of care and clean hores.—report a decided innore than sixty occameles in Councetient, Pennsylvania, lowa, and other states. All of these—with one exception, where the fulline was due to lack of care and clean hores.—report a decided innore than sixty occameles in Councetient, Pennsylvania how and other states. All of these—with one exception and the states and of th

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

-The American ministers at Buenos Aires and Montevideo, with their families, left Buenos Aires for Asuncion, Paraguay, on the 17th inst.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 25th inst. aumonuces the sudden death of Dr. Benjamin Zordla, who resined the portfolio of minister of interior on the 22nd on account of ill health.

—The chief-of-siaff Gen. Capdevilla has recently inspected the fartification constructing on Martin Garcia. The fartifications of this island is, we understand, a violation of treaties with Biazil and

-Epidemics of small pax are raging at Guale-guayelin, Chivileoy and other places in Argentina. A little disinfection to annuy and fleece travellers is enforced, and this comprises all that is done to

suppress it.

The tixes on land and house properly seem to be on the rise in all the provinces. There is a current everywhere in legislative cucles inpelling the legislaturs to add annually to the taxes. In Santa Ye we see a union of property owners protesting against the increase. In Men loza a new valuation has just been ordered tending also to raise the taxes. Owners of currse protest, but it is useless, With the yearly increase of expenses the provincial governments will have to devise an increase of revenue and one of the most harmless is the tax on land and houses. The inviers of these generally manage to reinhuisse themselves by increasing the rent and if they have a little less income they only suffer what everyone else has to suffer.—
Times, Buenos Aires.

Times, Buenos Aires.

—The vecinos of Membiza are horrified at the propusal of the minister of giveniment to pull un yearly a portion of their fine Carolina poplars, which were always such a beautiful ornament to their streets. The object is to allow greater circulation of light and air among the streets and houses. It seems to be a suggestion of Doctor Conii, yet we drubt whether this is necessary from a hygienic point of view. The poplars can be of no great damage in winter time, as they are then without leaves, whereas they are of the greatest utility in summer by the shade they afford. The minister proposes to leave only one avenue with these irrees, the calle San Martin, and in the rest he proposes to plant show-growing pines instead. But in the end the pines may become as trouble-some to the doctors as the poplars. — Timer, Buenos Ayres.

some to the documents as the populars.— Times, Buenos Ayres.

—The Economist of London reports the sale of a lot of white Argentities sugar at the rate of £ 12. To shillings per ton. This worked ant gives the wholesale price obtained at one and ½ pence per pound. At the present rate of the gold premimm this ramountfwill realise about thirteen cents per kilo. Here is a fine example of the manner in which the sugar syndicate are operating. The price of a similar grade of sugar in this city is from \$54 to 60 cents per kilo. The sum realised by the syndicate presents a loss, as from the anount oblained, freight, loss in weight, and charges have to be deducted. Comments are needless.— Timet, Buenos Aires. You don't understand, neighbor; this is a prime illustration of the latest and best method of protecting national industries. Now put a bounty or top of it, and provide a subsidy to a national steamship line for carrying the stuff away—all of which is to come out of the consumer's pocket—an't you have the scheme in all its perfection I

# The Rio News

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian aftairs a livt of the arrivals and departures of foreign wessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coftee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgmen on Illianting transfer of the market price of the contract of the contract

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:-

79. Rua Sete de Setembro. POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:-Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 28th, 1896.

The increasing frequency of snicide lately should be promptly met by a general and vigorous condemnation by every organ of public opinion. There is unhappily a widespread tendency to make a celebrity, or a hero of the suicide. All the particulars of the incident, especially if it is the result of some romance, are given in the ulars of the incident, especially it it is the result of some romance, are given in the papers, and the "courage" of the suicide is made to stand out in the strongest light. It is simply a theirtical exit from a life which bears heavily on the majority, and it is therefore made familiar and attractive for the many who have any inclination that the many who have any inclination that way. Not long since one of the leading journals of this city even commended the spirit and courage of a passionate unreflective boursels. tive boy who committed suicide after having committed a crime, and for the simple reason that he could not submit to the disgrace of arrest. Numerous other cases arise from losses in business, inability to find employment, or difficulty in maintaining a employment, or difficulty in maintaining a desired social position, and for these also the newspaper has much too often a word of excuse or praise. All this, we submit, is mischievous and wrong. In the great majority of cases, the suicide is either a contemptible coward, or a no less contemptible egotist who barters his life for a transient notoriety. For the man who takes his life simply because he has no work, or can not support his family, or can not maintain a certain social position, cowardice is really too mild a characterization. The world is wide and there is work in it for every determined man, woman and tion. The world is wide and there is work in it for every determined man, woman and child, who may not be handicapped by physical incapacity. Greater cowardice can not be found than that of the man who takes his life because he can not support himself, and nothing meaner and more cowardly could possibly be found than the suicide of a man who can not support wife and children, or other dependent ones. If suicide of a man who can not support wife and children, or other dependent ones. If there is punishment after death, such a miscreant should receive the worst of it, for he abandons those weaker than himself to the hardships and distresses of a life which he does not care to face himself. There is nothing noble, nor even excusable in such he does not care to face nimself. There is nothing noble, nor even excusable in such an act. It is selfish, cowardly and ignoble to the last degree. No man worthy of the name would ever think of such a thing as long as he possessed health, hands and intelligence. As for the romantic sucides, they are equally cowardly and infinitely silly. are equally cowardly and infinitely silly. It is difficult the imagine a man or woman doing such a thing while in the possession of a healthy mind and an average amount of intelligence. There may be rare cases where self destruction is unselfish and defensible, but they are very rare indeed. The great majority of us have our duties and our obligations very plainly marked out before us, and we have no possible excuse for shirking. And most certainly we have no warrant to find excuses for others.

THE debates last week on the "tribunal THE debates nast week on the thounard of accounts' ought to have elicited a fuller discussion of that most important of all administrative questions—the need of an effective check on expenditures. If we correctly understand the original reason reason which the tribunal of accounts was creatwhy the tribunal of accounts was creat why the tribunal or accounts was created, it was for this express purpose, to serve as a board of audit to prevent unauthorized expenditures. If not, then it

has no reason for existence and is maintained merely for sinecures. If it is designed as such a board of andit, then the claim of certain deputies that it should not oppose the government, or that it should be in the government's confidence, is worse than absurd. Sneh a tribunal would be worse than useless. If the tribunal is designed to power not only to approve those authorized, but also to reject those unauthorized. The one faculty implies the existence of the other and both together imply independence of action and authority. A tribunal which be supremely ridiculous. Instead of reducing the tribunal of accounts to so con-temptible a rûle as that of executing the orders of the President and his calinet; eongress should undertake to extend and strengthen its powers, and to expressly forbid all administrative officials from spending bid at administrative officials from spending the public funds without an express author-ization. In the United States, which the Brazilian republicans pretend to copy, these restrictions are unequivocal. Not only is the government forbidden to pay out public money without an express appropriation, but the auditors in the treasury department have the authority to pass upon the legality of claims under an appropriation and to reject those which are not in order. The recent refusal of an auditor to pay subsidies to the sugar planters, even under a congressional appropriation, on the ground of unconstitutionality, is an extreme example. What Brazil most needs just now are restrictions upon congress and the executive in the matter of expenditures, and the first of these should be an explicit prohibition on spending money without a definite appropriation. The general authorization to open eredin The general authorization to open electric for unforeseen and extraordinary purposes should be suppressed, for it has been the source of innumerable abuses. The President is constantly opening special and extraordinary credits, even when congress is an session, and is thus largely augmenting the expenditures outside the budget. It is con-trary to the simplest, common-sense unletrary to the simplest, common-sense tules of administration that such practices should continue. In the first place, congress should do its proper work thoroughly and provide funds for all legitimate purposes, and then, in the second place, the executive should see that the funds provided are expended properly—and nothing more. The exercise of discretionary powers, on either side, is demonalizing and unsound in every particular, and to effectively restrict it we need the independent cheeks which are supplied by the supreme court and tribunal of the supreme court and tribunal

Our American visitors will permit us to observe that they belong to a race which has achieved some of the most remarkable nas achieved some of the most remarkable commercial and colonizing triumplis of which we have any record. English colonies and English commercial cuterprise are to be found in every part of the world. These have been the principal civilizing influences of the present century, and their results give to be found not only in the results are to be found not only in the development of new countries, but to a great extent also among the older nations of the world. India, Australia, South Africa and other possessions of the British crown are not the only witnesses of the genius of the English race in colonization and administration, for the United States is a most conspicuous example among the younger nations, and Egypt among the older. For all practical purposes, the United States must be considered an inte-United States must be considered an integral part of the progress and triumphs of the English race, and an exponent of English ideas, and we are to-day witnessing the extension of those same civilising influences to Mexico through American channels. Although the United States is an independent nation, the race instinct is the same and will continue to work out the same results. It will be advantageous therefore, to eall the attention of our visi tors to the circumstance that the triumphs of English commerce thus far have been derived chiefly from individual initiative, enterprise and perseverence. The government may have aided and encouraged The govern various ways, and may have been always solicitous in protecting commercial ven-tures, but the fact still remains that the initiative has almost invariably been with the private individual. He has embarked his capital, risked his life and devoted time, intellect and strength to the furtherance of his ventures, even far beyond the limits within which his own country could effec-

tively accord protection, and the result has here and stell is that his is the controlling influence everywhere. The lesson to be drawn from this is clear. If the Americans wish to extend their commercial influence as a nation, they should continue to employ the same methods and ideas which have won so remarkable a success for the race to which they belong. They should not depend on reciprocity treaties, nor on national stramship lines, nor on banks, nor national strainship lines, nor on causes, nor on subsidies, nor on any other special or exclusive favor. They should simply enter the field as merchants with the purpose of risking their money and working for the objects in view. Half a century ago there were a number of prominent enterprisin; American houses on this coast and American goods were found everywhere. More than that, the American flag was seen in every port, for the American merchant marine was then among the foremost. Now we have an occasional "drammer" who solicits orders for goods to be delivered three, four or even six months hence, and a few commission houses without capital and selling principally from samples. And, to the interference of mischievous owing legislation, the American flag has rimost disappeared in the earrying trade. Within the last few years we have known many cases where Americans have proposed to open business houses here and have made large promises of what they intended to do, but they have invariably succumbed under the import duties levied on their first consignment of complex and their first consignment. signment of samples and merchandise. In several eases we have known them to In several cases we have known then to sacrifice the goods in order to pay the duties levied on them. This, we submit, is not serious business; it is not in accordance with the traditions of the English race. If the Americans want a fair share o this South American trade, they must make a business-like effort to gain it, and then to hold it. They must establish their own houses and risk capital and personal effort in the quest. If the trade is worth having, it is surely worth their personal superintenit is surely worth their personal superinten-dence. In this cily to-day, nearly all the American manufacturers and merchants who are competing for a share in this trade, are represented by foreign agents. It may be that such agents accomplish just as much, perhaps more, as would Americans themselves, but it illustrates, however, ex-actly how they are trying to do the work. They want the business, or its profits, but they are using neither capital nor personal effort to gian it. All this is entirely wrong. effort to gain it. All this is entirely wrong, and we shall be glad to have our visitors consider our reasons for it. We are confident that American manufacturers and merebants can gain a large and profitable share in this trade, but to do so they must work for it in a legitimate and intelligent way. As we have said, they have no need of subsidized steamship lines, nor banks, nor reciprocity treaties, nor political favors of any description. They need to use of any description. They need to use nothing more than their own brains, hands and capital.

### LEGISLATIVE NOTES

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

July 20,—Semale,—Barão ilo Ladai ia criticiseil the conduct of the government which had left unauticie i a t-legram showing that Col. Moreira Cezar by adder of Marshal Flariana Peixon land committed military murders in the state of Sauta Cathanina, and which yet, at the same time, had used its official influence to abtain an authentic copy of a t-legram in which Senator Vicente Machado had asked fur a siplumatic position. He tessirel, he said, to give the government an opportunity ta viadicate the memory of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and the honor of Col. Murenta Cezar. He accordingly moved to request the government to inquie unto the historical value of the elegyan relating to those marders. Senator Rammu Barcellus opposed the rotion assertiag that the telegram relating to those marders. Senator Rammu Barcellus opposed the rotion assertiag that the telegram relating to those marders. Senator motion since congress had approved of all the acts committed by Marshal Floriano Peixot and his agents during the existence of martial law. Senator Moraes Barrox also opposed the motion and censured Bañao do Ladain for making use of a doc ment which had evidently leeva otherined by surreptitions and cristian means from Marshal Floriano Peixoto's archives. He maintained that the minister of foreign affairs had done right in obtaining an authente copy of Senator Vicente Machado's telegram, since the first copy, which the spec 'ter him self had caused to be published, had been declared by the senator for Parand to be apocryphal. Senatur Vicente Machado took the flour and once more declared that he had never sent such a telegram, life asserted that m attacking him the government attacked the whole senate. He accured the government of heling arrogant with the weak and service and cringing with the strong. This government, he said, treats congress with contemp, thu thastens to dook the military club. Bañao do Ladairo's mution was rejected. Senator Colcho Rodrignes spoke on the hill to regulating the formalities

O NEWS

— Chamber of Deputies. — Deputy Pedra Moneyr read the relegram, published in our last issue, from the executive romantize of the liberal party of Ro Graule. Taking this as his text, he described the simulation Rio Grande. He claimed that the organization of the new party would greatly length that state, converting amend stife into a praceful stringle. His party, he had no heistation in saying would welcome the conjugation of the federality of the stringle control of the federality of the stringle of the stringle control of the federality of the feder

July 21.—Sensite.—Sensite of the cost of the gulatinas of the navy-yard in first discussion.

July 21.—Sensite.—Sensite Gomes de Castin spake in the full regulating the formallius, of rivid marriage.—Chamber of Departer.—Deputy Ferreira Purs introduced a lift signed by hurself and \$5 others for a tax of 20\$coo a heard on foreign beef caste and \$1\$\$5000 a heard on foreign begsweighing 30 in more kinds, besides \$9\$ at valurem for labor fees at the custom-house. Deputy Medisins et Albumpurpus guide in the full for temperation of the fundamental of accounts. He accused the members of the tribunal of accounts. He accused the members of the tribunal of accounts in the way of the government. In his opinion the tolking a fundamental confidence and should and he informed in expenses of a political in alphomatic character. Deputy Luiz Dumingues pointed out the fulling of the tribunal of accounts as the mechanic presentation in discounts in exercising restraint on the abuses of the government. Deputy Luiz Dumingues pointed out the fulling of the tribunal of accounts as to make it a fourth branch of the government.

eriment.

JULY 22.—Senate.—Senators Officien and Barao do Ladam offered amendments to the may bill.—Chambeo of Departies.—Deputy Genumano Bazal and uthers introduced a bill for suspending the collection of the tobacco tax and the tax on alcoholic lupures until congress shall have decided whether these taxes are to be maintained, or not. Deputy Serzelello spake in favor of submitting accounts of expenses to the previous examination in the ribunal of accounts. He was answered by Deputy Alcindo Cuanabara, who sand that the faculty of previous examination is not in harmony with the presidential system of government. The chamiler voted a mution uffered by Deputy Planaz Cavalcanti to ask for information in regard to the number of persons in the naval service of the country.

### PROVINCIAL NOTES

-Carlus Gomes has telegraphed that he will visit S. Paulo in November.

—In S. Paulo the state law granting a pension to Carlos Gomes and his children was promulgated on the 25th inst.

—The senatorial elections in São Paula, as w foreseen, have resulted in the choice of Rx-Go Bernardino de Campos, without opposition.

—The cold in San Panlo during the early part of last week is said to have been exceptionally severe, the temperature falling to 3° Cent. (37.4° Fahr).

—According to official statistics there were in the jail at Ourn Preto in the 31st of last December 134 convicts, of whom 102 were males and 32 females.

-During the first fortnight in July there were 346 deaths in the city of Pernambuco. Of the persons who died 334 were Brazilians and 12 loreigners

An official telegram from the community of the 15th military district says that four of the per-sons illegally enlisted in the army in Santa Catha-rina have been tlischarged.

-It is said that ex-Gavernor Eduardo Ribeiro, when he took charge of the government of the state of Amazinas, was penniless and that he now has a furtune of over 300,000\$000.

—A telegram from Asuncion, Paraguay, o esterilay's date says that the Indians in Matte frusso have attacked and wounded eleven lah

—It is stated that Carlos Gomes has derived a great benefit from the nse of a presection found in an old number of a newspaper published at Uberaba in the state of Minas Geraes. Stramonium is said to be the basis of this preseription.

—There are again illsturbances in Paraná and Sanla Catharina on account of the boundary dispute. Several bridges havil by the government of Sanla Catharina have been destroyed by citizens of Paraná, which has excited much indignation in the former state.

—On the 23rd inst. José Antonio dos Santos was condemned to three years imprisonment and 20 per cent fine, in Santos, for picking the pocket of Jacol Schaliricher of the sam of 15,033\$. It looks like a mild penalty surely for such a robbery! And how about the fine? Will it he taken from the money stolen, or will José have to work it out?

—In the streets of Moranbau there have recently here several fights thetween subilers and policonen. On the 20th fact, a subiler of the 5th hattalion was killed in one of these fights and on the following day a polec station was natacked by subilers who wominded two policemen.

—A horithe martle was discovered in S. Paulo in the night of the 24th, a lady named D. Nacis's de Carvalho being found dized in a house where slie was residing. Slie had been talled by blown in the heal, but the come is enveloped in investory because in problemy was committed. Win trace of because no rediery was cut the cuminal has been found.

The following, dated the 21st, is a sample, the telegraphic news sent an eminity: "The minister of foreign affairs St. Carlas de Carvalhafier having a long interview with Sr. Contel Lampuria, charge if italies of Protugal, remains in this office wining. The Trindade question considered completely terminated."

-There were two assassinations in or near Sautos of the total. Another assistantion occur-red near Mocios early in the week, caused by a dispute over the beggardy sum of 13%. At Tan-land the bodies of Abrumi Parti and his wife were found in a mon together, the latter mordered, the former a suicide. The husband was seeking a divorce, and apparently resolved to settle the diffi-culty in a shorter way.

-It is now innounced that yellow-fever has greatly diminished at Araraquana, São Paulo, and that the equilence will soon be at an end. As this is the second or third epidemic occurring there and as every new arrival runs the risk of catching the disease, we may consider this hopeful prognation as a matter of great incertainty. Until the town is thoroughly cleaned and this infected, the rean be no certainty that the danger is over.

-There is a common that a revolution has broken out in Matte Grosso. The news is brought by the out in Matin Guisso. The news is brought by the steamer Urano, which arrived at Asuncion from Concepenn. The report is not altogether certain as it comes rather helimb time and in a mysifier manner. At any rate the noblary chief of Villa Vista has asked for reinforcements from Asuncion in order to the able to maintain order in case the Brazilian rebels intended to case distinbutee in Faraguayan territory—Timee, Buenns Aires.

-There was a strike on the Lapa idantation, near Rio das Pedras, Sin Panlo, on the 20th, the colonists declining to continue picking coffee at colonists declining to continue picting order at 1\$200 the alphere. The praprictor refused to accede to their demands and send to the neighboring station for policemen. The latter, in arrival, urdered the sir kers to go to work, or leave the plantation in \$2 hours. A part of them yielded, and the baburee left the place. The labor question seems to be creating trouble throughout the entire coffee district.

-Five prisuners escaped from the Santos on the morning of the 24th, including a notorious thief called "Zezinho" who had only just been thief called "Zezinho" who had only just been sentunced to three years in prisonment. He is the first prisoner sentenced during the present session of the jury, although three reseasons have been on trial. The finguives ascaped to the rod, let themselves down with sheets and then scaled the wall. The sentine hisode was found soom a sleen. The escape was discovered at 4 a.m., but the pulice authorities were not advised until 6 o'clock. The whole affair looks preuliar, to say the least.

### RAILROAD NOTES

—A trial trip of the electric train on the Santa Theresa tramway was made yesterday as far as the Vista Alegre hotel. It is said that the trial was a success.

—It is said the the night express between this city and San Paulo will be resumed this week. Will only one train a week he into as before, or will the Central try in the the service property?

### COFFEE NOTES

-The coffee crop this year in Conceição do Araxá, Moras Geraes, is estimated at 30,000 arrobas.

-Cuffee is being planted in the manicopality a beraba. Minas Geraus, and is said to the wel

—Coffee guias whose official value is 137 to s kilo were selling on Frolay and Saturday at rate of 72 reis per kilo.

The Santos connected association estimates the 1896-07 order error of San Parlo at 5,000,000 lings. The 1885-06 trep was estimated in 3,000,000 bigs.

A fine 1895-06 trep was estimated in 3,000,000 bigs.

—A Limeira currespondent of the Commosto de São Pardo says that the frost and cold weather of the past week did considerable damage to the coffee plantanions in that wichity. The wither says that the crop this year will be much less than anti-cipated and that next works crop will also be small. He says the planters are greatly disaminated because of this and because of the prices miling at Source.

### LOCAL NOTES

-The President has vetacid the hill voted by congress on public lands.

Between now and the end of the mouth some 4,700 inmigrants are expected to arrive here from Europe.

-Frank Brown, the prince of the South American sawdust ring, is expected here about the beginning of next month.

The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been in session during the pass week at Juiz de Fóra, Minas Geraes.

-Col. Carlos Telles left Rio Grande for this capital on the 23rd not, and not on the day first

... The new commandant of the Rio Grande mil mary district, Gen. Carlos Engenio de Andiade Guimaiñes, left for that state on the 25th inst.

—On Saturday a police force had to be sent to the Gamboa station in order to quell the disturb-ances caused by the blocking of the neighboring

—The inspector general of illumination says that Visconde de Guality's explanations in regard to the alleged bribery of the minister of industry and ruffer public functionaries are not satisfactory.

—Indge Ameliano de Campos of the federal court of this city has issued a writ for maintaining the feature of the 10 professors of the Polytechnic school who were suspended by the government.

-We are in receipt of articles for publication at a late hour which we are unable to publish this k, for lack of time. We can not guarantee the obcation of articles of any length sent us later than Saturday.

-The supreme court on Saturday issued a writ of haleas corpus in favor of the persons illegally forced to enlist in the military service in the state of Santa Catharina. These prisoners must be presented to the court on the 19th prox.

-The Argentine squadron is ordered to leave Buenos Aires August 15, and is expected to arrive in Rio de Janeiro on August 20th. After three ilays in this port, the squathon will go south to to Santa Catharina for evolutionary practice.

-The weakness and vacillation of the government in regaid to the Telles case is perhaps no more than might be expected. The national government is apparently unable to cope either with Castilhos, or with any insubutilinate commanding

-In view of the prevalence of illegal and forcible recruitment in this city the chief-of-police has ing that he will take steps to cause to be punished any police anthority who renders assistance to

-The Apostoly and Estrella Polar, both catholic organs, state that they have received letters from free-masons threatening to blow up their printing. offices if they continue their attacks on masoniy and the grand-master. This would be a very silly argument, smely.

-On Wednesday the President gave ten to the members of congress. There were present 18 senators and 19 deputies. The ministers of foreign affairs, finance, justice and industry, the chief-of police, delegate Carijó and Dr. Rodrigo Octavio were also present.

-At last Dr. Fort was obliged to yield to gentle and polite persuasion and has returned to Europe. He is unquestionably a humbug of large calibre, the is impressionly a minimal or harder many that when we consider how he was protected and feterd a few years ago, and how the hostility to him his how was based on the uncomplimentary things which he wrote altent the medical students and others, we are compelled to feel that he is by no means the only hundring in the affair.

-Six more invitations to join the Polytechnic staff, have been declined. At a recent meeting of staff, have been declined. At a recent meeting of what remains of the faculty of that school, a motion was presented against the proceeding of the government in suspending 16 professors. Three professors voted for it and two (Drs. Maia and Ennes de Soura—the latter a public official) against it. The director voted with the last two, making a tire, and then declared the motion lost.

-The Jornal do Commercio in its issue of last Wednesday says that a naval officer of high rank Wednesday says that a naval officer of high rank is making investigations on one of the islands of this hubber for the purpose of discovering what has become of 286 marines whose disappearance has never been explained. We presume that the marines to which this stem relets are those who are sail to have been murdered by order of the government of Maishal Floriano Peixoto.

-It is worthy of note that the commission an pointed by the acting inspector to inquire into the reported practice of seeling "pools" in the customreported practice of sealing "pons" in the custom-house on baches, is preparing an elaborate report. We anticipate allusions to Greece and Rome, France under the empire, the equality of man and the grandeur of Brazil, the immorality of gambling, the desication and integrity of the public employe, and then—nothing about the biches.

-The contractor for erecting the new fever ward of the Strangers' Hospital, Mr. E. Sissenere, ward of the Strangers' Hospital, Mr. E. Sissenère, informs us that his work on the building was finished on the Stil rate. The painters and plumbers are now at work on the building, and it is expected that it will be practically finished in a few weeks more. Some details still remain infinished, such as the covered passages, grailing, etc., but these will all be in order long before the building is required.

On Sunday a considerable number of flower sellers were arrested and fined tos each by the pol ce lor selling flowers in the street, although they have municipal licences to do so. The acnivity of the police is certainly most phenomenally nivity of the police is certainly most phenomenally misthreeded. The streets are overrun with beg-gars and lotterwhickel sellers, but are prohibited to so clean and worthy a traffic as that of selling flowers! The fines have since been returned and the police functionary reproved.

-The Journal do Commercio of the 23td says that the teaching staff of the Polycelonic is nearly ready lor work, some of the prolessors and sub-titutes being willing to give double time during the ex-aminations. Several of the appointees have accept-ent, and also some of the professors will take charge of classes outside their specialties.

-As anticipated, the Pastenr, or Pastor zarzuela company which arrived here last week was not condially received. The arrists were insulted and hissed in the streets and the attitude of the unblic nased in the streets and the attitude to the public was so hostile that the empressive decided to send them lack to Bue nos Aires at once. The inculent is not a creditable one, for the empressive and autostance made, to enfler unall and loss for the offence of a manager. The justice of the mob is not always theerinmating, however.

-The district judge in this city gave a decision yesterday in the action brought by various naval officers against the constitutionality of the amnesty officers against the constitutionality of the amnesty law (No. 300) of last year. He declares the law unconstitution al and condemns the government to a recognition of the full rights of the amnested officers including pay, etc. It will be remembered that this law granted annesty, but made it effective only on the termination of two years and at the President's discretion. Glycerio was the author of the law.

-We have seen no one weeping over it, but it should be said, perhaps, that the jacobin organ O Nacional is no more. It couldn't get support mough to pay the expense of waging war on all that is decent and conservative in the country, that is decent and conservative in the connerty, consequently it had to suspend. We do not know that its efficient and his contributors took the lesson to heart, but we trust that they are now not wholly ignorant of the fact that it those not pay to run a sheet for the contemptible purposes to which the Nacional was devoted.

-The voter in the United States is now fairly hetween the devil and the deep sea - the devil of insatiable protection, and the deep sea of free coinage, currency depreciation and shameful repudiation. Many a patriotic man will choose the formet because it involves no disgrace although it may mean the continuation of a burdensome and per-nicious policy. The only doubt will lie in McKin-ley's uncertain attitude toward the pretensions of the "silvenites," and to make this secure the Amer-ican people should take the greatest care to send safe and good men to congress.

-In accordance with a decision from one of the local courts, to the effect that the action of the government in suspending the Polytechnic professors was illegal, the said professors were yesterday reinstated by an official of justice. The faculty and two students gave vivas, whereupon the students set upon their two comrades and clubbed them set upon their two comrates and clubbed them.
The director of the school, who had declined to recognize the order of the court, thereupon urged the students to be calm. It is not said that there were tears in his eyes, or that he dropped on his knees, but his weakness might warrant such a section.

-According to a Saturday's telegram the "fresilver" men at St. Lonis have accepted Bryan's candidacy for the presidency of the United States From an exchange we gather that Bryan is a res dent of Nebraska, though a native of Illinois, and is comparatively unknown in political life. He is 30 comparatively unknown in political life. It is jo gears of age, has served one or two terms in the lawer house, is a lawyer by profession, and derives his pupularity from outsuical gots rather than from services or sound judgment. It is nomination at Chicago was secured through a fiery denunciation of the gold standard men. He is a dangerous demagaging, and his election would be full of danger to the best interests of the country.

-The Jornal do Brazil published a letter a few days ago in regard to a visit of a Paiz editor to the He went by invitation from the insane asylum. director, who had everything in order for his inspection—floors washed, doors cleaned, brasses polished, clean mattresses and sheets provided, polished, clean mattresses and sheets provided, and the patients cleaned and I ressed for inspection. It was truly inspiring to see how clean and well managed the institution could be made, but unhappily it was done merely to deceive. Under the clean sheets and good mattresses were fully mattresses, and in all the dark corners were accumulations that would hardly deserve compliments even from the Pais.

-There has circulated a report that the board of directors of the Gas Company gave to its repre-sentative in this city Visconde de Guahy, the sum of 1,000,000 francs for brilling various Brazilian officials, including the minister of industry. On last Wednesday Dr. Jayme Benevolo, inspector general of illumination, wrote to Visconde de Guahy, informing him of the report and demanding Ouany, informing nim of the report and demanding an answer in order that he might discover the slanderers. On the following day Visconde de Gunhy replied that he protested against the idea of attributing to him the intention of bribing public functionaries of his country. Whether this reply will enable Dr. Jayme Benevolo to discover the slanderers we are unable to say.

### BIRTIIS.

On the 23rd inst. at São Paulo, the wife of Hugh Crook, of a daughter.

-On the 18th inst., at 19 Rua Corréa de drade, S. Paulo, the wife of Thomas Andrew S

CRICKET MATCH

Played on 26th July, 1896 at the old Paysandu counds in Larangerras between the Club Biazileiro Cricket and Western and Brazilian Telegraph o, The score was fullows:

Cu	UH BRAZILEIRO,	
	ist innings,	
V. Lopes,	at, Skey bd. Manners	10
	ct. King lal, Strange	4
1. Moura	1111 out	0
	lot, wkis, bd. Mannets	t
	ct. Manners lid. Smythe	0
F. Davies,	bd. Monners	t2
	st, Skey, bit. Manners	0
	lal. Smythe	0
	bil, Maimers	I
C. Briino,	ct, Brain, lid. Manners	5
	not out	10
Patras		
Potal		44
		77
	and innings.	8
	lut, wkts. bd. Manners	
	ct. Manners lal. Smythe	7
L. Moma,	hit, wkis, bd. Manners	"
E. Hime, Augusto Amaral,	lul. Smythe	5
F. Davies	hil, Sinythe	0
- Robinson	lul. Smythe	0
G. P. Cox.	bil. Smythe	4
	ci. Skey lul. Manners	2
C. Brunu,	110t Oilt	0
R. Tavares,	ct. Smythe hd, Manners	0
Extras		14
Tolal		47
WEST	ERN AND BRAZILIAN.	
	ist innings.	

rnn ont....bil. Menra...rnn out....l.h.w. hd. Davis...bld. Davis...bld. Davis. l. h. w. ld. Davis, ld. Davis. ct. Morrissy lul. Rolinusun. l. h. w. lul. Davis. ct. Cax bd. Davis. ct. Amaral lul. Davis. ct. and lul. Moura. not out. -Roach,

and innings.

-King,
-Briggs,
-Brain,
-Skey,
-Smythe,
-Manners,
-Locke,
-Strange ld, Moura
run out.
ct. Bruno ld! Robinson.
run out.
not out. -Strange, -Whidborne, -Rouch, not out......bd. Moura .....

ct. and bd. Davis..... (six wickets) Total.....

# Business Notes

BUSINES NOTES

The state telegraph lines, according to the last report, have an aggregate extension of 35, 234.-666 metres.

A notice in to-day's Jornal announces that the steamer Jupiter which went on the rocks at the Santa Catharina har some six months ago, has been successfully floated.

—Several merchants in this city have obtained from the courts injunctions against the laxes illegally collected by the state government of Minas Geraes on merchanilies shipped to that state.

—The business man who refuses to advertise when times are dult, forgets that there is some husiness obtainable even in the dullest of times. And it is the energetic, pushing man who gets it.

—Economy is certainly a praiseworthy thing, but should it he carried to the extreme of dividing a coik diagonally with a dull kmfe so that it can be male to serve as two corks and give you the benefit of some cork crumbs besides? It is possible to carry a good thing too far.

—Although the Dumont plantation is the most important in S. Paul for one the value of its improvements and annual production, that of Palmeiras in the mnnicipal district of Barretos is the largest, heing nearly 40 miles long and 30 wide in the longest and wifest parts and containing over 300,000 acres of land.

—Deputy Mederos e Albaquerque will never be celebrated for his lack of originality. In asking for a reorganization of the "titbunal of accounts" an auditing hoard created to prevent inauthorized expenditures—he accuses it of being hostile to the government, and says that its members should have the confidence of the government. Such a "tithunal" would be of immense benefit in preventing illegal expendetures, surely!

—We hear that the Western and Brazilian Co. has applied for permission to touch at Victoria in accordance with the terms of that company's concession. The business of Victoria is growing so rapidly that cable connection has become a necessity. The recent grant of a telephone concession will not met the requirement, particularly as it can hardly be considere

July 28th, 1896.

A provisional three-years guarantee has been guanted to José Moreira de Figueiredo, of Rodeio, state of Rio de Jauero, for a new and hitherto unknown process for the preservation of meats, fowl and fish.

—We are advised that the local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has completed the purchase of the property, No. 39 Rus de Quinnale, which was first purchased for the society lay Mr. Fernandes Braga some time ago. The society has secured highly favorable terms for the parpient of the purchase money, and will appeal to firends but the read alroad for assistance. Plans are now under consideration for the aspectly completion of the building.

—The commission of American business men who arrived hiere on the Daimbe on their way to Buenos Alies, and who are proposing to study the commercial situation on this coast, is composed of the following representative manufacturers and merchants: Fiederick Stearos, Detroit, Mich.; Henry F. Gilbert, Sycauce, N. Y; T. Sewart Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. L. Wager, Wager, Ala.; J. N. Studebsker, South Bend, Ind.; Freemont W. Spicen, Dexter, N. Y; S. E. Bacon, Eric, Pa.; J. In A. Johnson, Maisson, Wis.; W. T. Adams, Memphis, Tenn.; T. D. Palmer, Newark, N. J.; J. R. Killbusture, Colombus, Ohio: William Harper, Philadelphia, Pa. The commission is accompanied by Mr. G. W. Fishback, recently secretary of legation at Buen s Ares, whose long residence in that capital will be in material assistance to the commissioners in their myestigations.

### THE EXCHANGE MARKET

To the Editor.

THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

To the Editor.

Sir:— As you have "Itropped into poetry" on the subject that heads these lines, perhaps you will preint the infliction of a puable upon your numerous teaders. It is the following:

Many years ago among the four "imsides" of a coach was a traveller suffering from asthma and another a victim of bronchits. The first insisted upon having a window open, to which the other strongly objected, and the resultant dispute terminated in an appeal to the guard, to whom was submitted that an open window meant death to one, and a closed window dissolution to the other. The guard, a humane man, appealed to the other passengers for aid in deciding the very serious matter, and one of these, a testy old party, gave his verhict as tollows:

"Shint the window and kill one; then open it and kill the other!"

This is what the banks do in the exchange market: advance rates and "clean out" the bears; lower them and wind up the bulls.

Yours, despaningly,

Exchange at 9 1/4 d.

Exchange at 9 1/4 d.

### Notes FINANCIAL

The mint of this city sent revenue stamps to San Paulo on the 25th of a nominal value of 1,912,-660\$.

60\$

—On last Friday the cost balance at the treasury was 18,300,000\$, including 12,000,000\$ in bonus.

—A decree opening a special eredit of 2,200,000\$ for expenses incurred during the revolt, was signed on the 21st inst.

—'Bonus' titles, like "guias," have now hecome a special branch of the biokerage business, judging from announcements scattered throughout the city.

city.

—Counterfeit notes have lately appeared in cir-—Counterleit notes have much appeared to re-culation at Paria. It will soon be necessary to re-place the entire circulation, for it has become thoroughly vitated by counteriets. And the courts will soon have to use a little rigor in condemning the criminals, if it is wished to suppress such

the criminals, if it is wished to suppress such crimes.

—The President has sent a message to congress asking for an appropriation of 6,524,4268/596 for the payment of arrears of indebtedness, to he distributed as follows among the departments:—industry, 3,615,2308205; war, 975.87374; finance, 836,9138102; justice and interior, 507,231-8758; marine, 482,283885; foreign affairs, 46,-8958912.

### COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, July 27th, 1896.

Bauk rate of exchan ge, official, out London to-day
Present value of the Hrazilian mil reis (gold) ...
do do do do topapen.
do in U. S.
value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per \$f\_1\$. stg. in Brazilian miles of \$5.00 (\$4.80 per \$f\_1\$. stg. in Brazilian currency (gapen)...
Value of \$4.80 per \$f\_2\$.

18,75 € 5\$333 25\$600

### EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

July 74—The harks generally posted 9 17th, but the course of the market showed that a good de 1 if uncertainty in still existent. In the morning bank stelling was to be has at 9½, and other bills were freely offered at 9 cpt.6, with business doine at each rate. Later other than bank paper came out a 79½, and bank was repairled at 9 gpt.6, but then good money appeared, and the banks retired, refiving to five the paper of the paper of

uly 28th, 1896.]

uly 28—The market was flat all day, although the British Bank unde a stand, but it was not supported by the other mints and was, faully obliged in foliow the the market. The banks opened at 97th, and found some hills at 91th but he there where early in the market, and rates defined until the Bankshamber Bank retired, and the London Killer Hard State of the Bankshamber Bank retired, and the London Killer Bankshamber Bank retired, and the London Killer Bankshamber Bank retired, and the London Killer Bankshamber B

reported in grid in the street.

July 22—The Bravillanische Blank opened at 9 116, and the nilets B sted 0%, there notes inhing officially during the flat y The market opened with hosiness damp in other sterling, even for August delivery, at 9 116, and dwing the farenon, but a time, it was diffusely at 9 116, and dwing the farenon, the a time, it was diffusely as 116, and dwing the above the supply was not large, cares became finner, the market closing with the banks rather drawers than takes, audiant setting quoted at 924-9 216. The small hydroxic regarded comprised bank seeling at 9%-9 1916 and other like at 9716-9 1713; the best quotations for the latter urer 9 1514-9 1713. The B dwa cosel rith hyges 1 sovereigns at 9355 on all others at 25\$75 was quoted.

### BAT DE OF STOCKS AND SHAPES

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96	do		046		220	lin. C	r. R I	Braz.	39	
•••	ďΩ	451	.220		25	do	x c	onp	34	
13	do	INGS.	948		20	do		gold	55	
3	do	regist	950							
				Bunk	ıs.					
- 0	Commerc	oin)	200			Repu	blics	98	6.	
	nmmere				44	Rmal	D.IC.		210	
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330 €	onstruc		9		50	GO			. 20	

### 61 Integrid, insce. 45 50 Vigilancia ... 8 500 50 Jar B t tram. 116 50 Geral insce.... 45

July 23.	
5 Apolices, 58 913	50 deb Sorocabana 63 56
2 do 946	3 n Brazil Ind. 205 50
7 do 948	141 n Carinea. 159
67 do 44 1,220	120 hn Cr Ri Braz 39
70 do Est Minas 940	182 n C.R S.Paulo 63

10	Braz. N. Amec.	19	5	Republ	ica	146	
	Franco Biaz		130				
100	Lav. e Com	120	70		28	fi s	50
32	Rund	240	116	du		e ti	
			77				

# 1000 O. Minss, 28... 18 500 50 S. Christ. Inch 143

	July	24.		
63	Apolice	th, 5h 919	10 deb Smocahana	
600≸	ďο	, 94,8	102 do	
600\$	do	95.6	61 hu. Cr. Rl, Braz.	
500\$			136 do gold	52
- 6	do :	1895 950	go ,, C.R.S.Paulo	60
15	do	regist 950		

# 

Miscellin	eons
100 Le poldina RR. 4 500 200 V. F. Sapucalty. 7	23 Jac. Bot. tram 115 40 Melh, S. Panlo 45
July 25.	
200\$ Anolices, 18 0.58	.4002 (Apolices, 58, 99.2

2,500\$ do 1,200\$ do	9:44 9:5#	22 do 1895	950
	Bank	s,	
200 Commercia	1 201 560	490 Republica	118

# 120 do 28,... 05 350 dn ... 65 505 100 Rio-Mat, Gms, (10 Co Sid-Wineric'o 4 250

### Miscellaneons

1400 Minas S Jeron. 4 500 100 Loteria Nacion. 20 10 Fidelidade, insce 115 100 Metropolitana.. 100

### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 27th Ynly, 1896.

### Exports,

Coffee.—The sharp increase in recripts here and the very important increase in Santes appeared to have hally idenoralized but ideales and factors in Rio, and in 10 hast Saturally, the tendency of the market was steadily downwards, the decline, according to some hockers, reaching 18600 per arroba fu No. 7. The butiness reported was not large, only about 19000 hags changing hands thiring the week, but on Saturday the factors seemed to have plucked up once corrage, and the market became furn, with quintations advanced 200—19018, per anches. The stacky decline in spet coffees in New York had more effect here than the manuscress on the foreign exchanges, fur so one in Rio believes that No. 7 coffees will be shipped this year to sell at the abound priers that have been cabied for December, and among the trade the impression seems stong, that with exchange at 1946, orfere is no cleap at 16500 per acroba. It is also pointed out that if the receipts set sightly dealler than last year they were none the less expected, and there are even predictions that the recent telefle in prices will be shipped that the recent telefle in prices will result in holding hack coffees. We repeat merely the talk of dealers and factors, and can only add that the firmes generally are not "fulle".

The macket opened on the roth with No. 7 protect at 65800 were considered market prices, and on the 2011 (\$\$500 - 10.5500 were considered market prices, and on the 2011 of \$\$500 - 10.5500 were considered market prices, and on the 2011 of \$\$500 - 10.5500 for an oils, just business did not seem to bestimulated, loc ontile some appears of the source has a summary and the decline was 800 to -1.5500 for an oils, just business did not seem to bestimulated, loc ontile some appears of the source has even about 16500, and on Suntaldy quinations were advanced to 1.8500 - 1.0500, and on Suntaldy quinations were advanced to 1.8500 - 1.0500, and on Suntaldy quinations were advanced to 1.8500 - 1.0500, and on Suntaldy quinations were advanced to 1.8500, and on Su

# 41,013 hags for the United States 18,410 Ranope Cape of Good Hope

	2,113		River Plate, etc. Coastwise	
	68,740 b	ags.		
The ve	essels sailes	l with co	fire are:	
Uni	ted States .	,		bags.
21 22 24	New Yorl ilo do	k Brati A Blg 50	g Frances Vafter Prince Herelius Junitoha	24.7/0
Inlv 18	ope: Antwerp	Gerstr 1	Varthing	239
	London F	to the Got.	loc .	- 1

10	London Br ste Goth	00		
14	Marseilles Fr str /			
. 4	Constantinople	da		
	African pouls	do		
. 5	Hambing Ger str 6	intra	<b>. </b>	. 2
25	African ports Fr str	La /20.	t 1	

[u]v 22		2,553
21	Valparaiso Br sir Oropes	150
	Coasiwise, Sundry steamers	2,113
Receip	ola for the post week were 80,429 bags, again	st 69.858

hags for the preceding week and 68, 592 hags for hefore. In transit the receipts were 700 bags, The official quantions, per 10 kilos, on Saturday were:

Washed...... 12\$256—14\$630

Regular 1st	r1 712-22 256
Ordinary 1st	1 C 030-11 575
Guoil and	10 350-11 915
Ordinary and	0. 102-11.015

and brokers' quotations according to New York types, and

per ari	ona, w	ere the min	ivuig .			
		Ital	y vo.		July 25.	
No. 6			innal	ř	ominal	
7		16\$8ua			00015\$8∝	د
8			-15\$800		···	
			-15 000		·	
Stoc	ks in	all hamls,	were this	morning	estimated	to be

Stocks in all hands, were uns more than the decline there is 15/19/19 bags.

In Sauton the market was inther quiet, and the decline there was also very considerable. The eccepts were large, about 137,000 bags, for the tweek, ingainst soles of mily about 68,000 bags and ship injents of 37,000 bags for the United States and 39,000 bags for Surroye. The week opened with "good average" quarted at 118500, which was eventoed in 13100 on the 2131, in 1 \$500 on the 23d, and on Stundsyttle market coest still quiet it intypo per 10 kilos, for "gord average" and stocks estimated to be 241,000 bags.

### DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

i a	1 1	,		1				
	July 20	Ju'y 21	July 22	July 21 July 22 July 23 July 24 July 25 July 26	July 21	July as	July 26	Totals
		,					, , ,	200
Receipty	17,027	200,11	z	22,070		14,00	on one	71.4.17
Shipments U. States	130,01	8,0"6	5,169	6,373	5 842	6,350	:	1,5 \$4.6 4
Europe	;	3.5.4	5.473	3.086	6,152	2_194	;	10,200
,, Саре	:	:	:	:	;	ı.	:	5,5,00
River Plate, etc	2,2 8	345	150	:	:	;	:	0,990
Coastwise	8y2	:		:	:	4.8.3	:	10.0.7
Total shipments bags	19.191	11.945	8 792	9.459	11 994	13,556	:	197,700
Stock	107 661	167,398	170,728 183,345	183.345	179.757	179.767 181,111	187.917	:
Average quot. No. 7-								
N. Y per &	16*800	164620	16\$400	15\$500	15\$400	15\$700	:	;
00 No. 8	15 75	15,000	15 400	15 400 14 500	14 401	14 600	;	:
N. Y. spot quot. No. 7	12 % 51	12 1/4 6	11 7/4 0	28/21 28/2	1218 6	12% 6	;	
Exchange on London	9 1/2 1/2	9116	و 27	97116	9 %	9 7/16	:	;
Steamer freight, 5% primage.	316	300	3.6	30 €	300	300	:	;
Receipts at Sanios bags	31,000	27,920	24.700	20,000	21,000	17.500	:	351,31
	-		-			-		

### Imports.

The markets are generally alout sustained, with some advance in the articles, of which the stocks are becoming teduced, and a decline in others, notwithstanding the drop in the exchange market. Receipts of flour have been fair, but are either direct importations by deaters, or sold to arrive, and the delivers in a slot very good; prices have, however, declined, and the market closed still that. Land and pask are slightly lower, while tice and Norwegian codfus are both dense; there new cargoes of frice are now altost from Rangoon, but the supply of coileds is likely to be very moderate, at least, for a while. A considerable quantity of White pure has arrived, and has been absposed of, the market closing steady; in the other qualities of pine there is nothing new. Ketosme is higher, with a moderate supply, and River Plate market is also clearer, but the others articles we quete a em-changed. Exchange fell back to 93 on London during the week, and my to Sannilay the market was mosettled. At the close binseries, the tone was better and 94 no we consider close howerer, the tone was better and 9 70 6 was considered the rate. The decline, coinciding with very free receipts of coffee, was very unfortunate for the finances of the country, but only a nanual result of the over-sold position,

### Flour - Receipts have been:

Coloridge, 1	iom New Y	ork	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10,000	luls.
Asiane Pri					11
Zoe, from F	liver Plate,	5,000	bags	2,500	- 0
Britisherg	do	5,500	bags	2,750	- 0
				15,940	bils.

The imports have gone very primarily into dealers' hands The impacts have gone very praintyly into dealers hands and the idensities from unclasses during the neek are about 13,000 bils, but the market has been that, and prices are lower by 18/50-18/600 per hil, for foreign and 18/600-28/600 for native, the market closing rather uncertaint at the quintations we give below, with another decline possible. Stocks in first hands are now estimated to be 1/500 bils. American and 4/500 lils. River Plate, but dealers are estimated to hold about 10/000 bils of facign flour.

### Brokers quote as follores:

Trieste	րույրով.
Richmond 181,	28 \$5:0-28 \$750
do 201d	nonunal,
Baltimore 1st	28 510-28 750
do 2111l	28 000-28 250
Western and Interior	28 000-28 750
River Plate	22 800-23 000
Local Mills	23 01027 000

Lard—The Country and Ashitic Prime brought 1, too kegs, 15 cases, from New York. Quitations for foreign me rather foreign me, very top—660 is per th. for George's mill for—660 for other marks, but narrive lard is still retailing at 1\$070-1 hoo per kilngramme.

Codfish - Receipts are 100 tilbs per Axintii Prince from New Yith and 920 cases per Admiantos from Hambing. Canadian and Newfoundland tibs are inchanged at 32\$500 -445000 him Norwegian cases have indiranced to \$440.00

Rice—the only receipts are 6 o bags per steamer via Hamlang. We may made at 14\$500—17\$000 per bag for Indian, according to quantity, with native unchanged at 14\$000—48\$000 per bag.

Pork —Receipts are 885 lisk, 115 half-lirk per Forest Krag, Calerrifge and Amate Prince. Retail quotations are now 1520—1836 per kilogramme for American, and 300—1846, according to quality for unive

Pitch Pine -There are no receipts, and the last quata inn is about 68\$0 o per day, at which the market is an decated.

White Pine.—Receipts have been about 1,200,000 feel per Jinnes W. Riwell and Farest King, from New York, I am sale was made at 170 m, per foot and the market is now courted steady.

Spruce Pine - Nothing new.

Swedish Pine .- There is nothing to report

Kerosene – Receipts are 3,130 cases per James IV.

Admillind Finest King Johness base advanced quantitions to 114500–125000 per case, according to quantity and candidate.

Turpentine.—The Januar W. Rlawll brought 1,650 saves from New York. We hear of no change in retailers' last quotations of 7/0-800 rs. pet kilogramme

Rosin — Receipts have been 2,015 hils per Transe W. Klawll, Favest King, Colerbige and Asastic Prince, from New York. Last initiations of 178-00-30\$000 per hil. according to quality may be continued.

Cement — The King Bleiden hought 1,100 bds. from Autwerp. We continue last quotations of 12\$000-15\$000 per lul. for Bhitish, codoon-1\$000 to Belgian and German and 13\$000-16\$0 of French.

Indian Corn. — Receipts are 25,615 hags per Zur. 5,675 hags per Marin and 25,676 bags per Marinfarg, from the Rice Plate. Deales, have advanced quotums for River Plate in 7500 — \$5000 per bag, with native tending at 6\$500—75000.

Hay.—The Zoc and Brutsbrig brought 4,340 hales from the River Plate. Stocks are becoming reduced, but dealers will quote at 100 - 120 ts, per kilogramme.

Bran. - There are still no receipts of foreign, and stocks of native are rouning low. Last quantities of 4\$450-4\$600 per bag me, however, nachanged.

### Coal-Receipts since our last report are ;

3,755	tons per	zimono,	from	Cardiff
2,705		Othmars hen	i,	do
2.454		Penguanu,		do
1,801		Rehonn,		do
1,562		Bunda.	from	Nemport
2,137		Magnimbe,		do
4135		Plathenope,	from	Hull
781		Lam,	from	Lenh.

Rum—Receipts constitute during the week were 26 cpipes, a lark. There are no changes made in last quotations, viz:

### SHIPPING NEWS.

### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

9021 20 Huni —Briship Partherroper 1450 tons, Elston, 50 ds. coa

Hamnung—Amer hi, Roberta Control. 537 tons; Dom. 53 ds similares to Hermann Stoltz & Co. Montrolino—Span his diagrae 232 tons, Cosa, 3 ds. marze to Albanca Mercanul Ca

yUI, 1 23.

CARITIEF - Ger ship (Minargehea), 17 to tons, Saelger, 4 eds, coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

THE TABLE THE STREET OF THE ST

coal to Beliano Raingnes & Co

TUL1'25 wronr-Hi bk Hinger; 94, tons, Reidt 62 ds; coal to

Newron re-Bir bir Fruga; 947 tons, Reidi 52 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

Cambre-Bir ship Releast; 1123 tins, Lynch, 59 ds, coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

Latin—And bir Loon, 500 tons. Sammelsen; 56 ds, coal to Thechen, Redingues & Co.

Dews (ne) Fir ship Provident Four France; 2392 tons. Presently 79 ds; in classes; bound fa Madagasca.

Lita Do Sale-Piri bir Parket, 1143 tons Subrana, 44 ds, collection Meadagasca.

salt to Macedo h Co.

### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

TCLU 20. Arac (pr) = Pint lng A) grr 1/134 tons. Costar sandres

2 ULY 22. Barrinos-Russ lik Augharing 973 tous. Ceder, ballast. 9 07.11 23.

CALCUTA - Bilik Chineg n. 98, 1 ms, Daran, hallast 701.1' 24.

NRIV YORK—Bi bk Margory Gha rozo ions, Leshe, ballast.
——Br bk Shenir : 779 Ions; Maxim; do

7011 25 TACOMA-Brills Glandon riforius Watts; billist.

similars

3 UL 1° 26. BARDARDS - Br Ing. White Wilegs a read times. Temple: ballast PHENAMIECO -- Port Ing Costs Lodg, 318 tons; Pinto;

CANAVIERAS - Ger ling Pongrini 229 tons; Ulpis; do New York-Bi ship Part Startie 2187 tons, Wildiams

### VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Amenha	Pensicola	g June
Arizona	Pensacala	11 May
Ameria	Dparti	
Agu v	Oparta	4 1 mm
Appomatox (str)	Note York	
Arthur	Hashywick	20 June
Anamida	Pensicola	
Reackla	Lanule Pascagonia	2 i May
Pellma	Canliff	23 Mary
Bunca	Nemport	30 May
Bouny Daon.	New York	23 May
Burton City (80)	Sunferland	
Considia	Cauliff	2 · May
Cadogan	Gumsley	2 July
Country to	Brinismek	2 1 mg
Duris	Baltimone	in line
Don Conxete	Pensicita	o lune
Artin but git	Marsalles	3 Inne
Entois	Marsei les	n June
Erste	Marselles	-1 Jillie
Fast - fram	Antwern	. 7 In or
From St.	Pensicula	-7 711 15
Fintal Lawra	Pensacula	zz finne
Ferdi	M date	22 31110
Fain of Clode	Hall	
Fe with	M recilles	zą June
Fig.1	Arendal	-3 Time
George T. Hay	Mobile	- ( -1106
Ghal Tudingt	Baltimore	16 May
Governan	Pensacula	in arry
Guldregn	Pasi tanula	22 11-h
Gurli	Lenh	. > lime
Hester	Valencia	- inne
Hans	Hambarg	. Inne
Исту	5 iderli omii	12 1006
In-granici	Leith	6 line
Inaurine	Lamaff	
Julius Palm	Ringoon	a) Amil
710 e/me		17 fone
Zudetrac	London	.,
711/1/11	Prisiol	
Knde Zhones	Carmff	23 Jone
Ang Cent &	Pensacola	
Katahila	Sino Island	
Kelperdale	Pascogonia	
Kronfringese Lonise	Museilles	
Kato ? Dohn	Palamore	23 June
Lancashire	Pensagola	9 11116
Lalli	Pensacoia	i fill filme
Lion	Lenh	29 May
Larif Bossily	Count	
Lonist	Mile	
Muddairna G	li siroh	Mary 13
Vientana		2 \ 1 tage
Mozropia	Pon-rola	as May
Magdagas	Linstroa	
Ma shu,	l in igou'a	7 lone
Monte West	Mareres	
3In d v9	. 1 индооп	i May
Neptus	. Pensan (	22 April

Vairnskir	·	Rangonu	18 Mlay	FOREIGN S	AILI	NG VE	SSELSI	N THE PORT
			23 June	OF RIO	DE	JANEI	RO, July :	N THE PORT 26th 1896,
Promier Domheim 15 May			NAME	5	AR.	PROM		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			N A A A A	Tolk	HIARD	P Milion	CONSIGNERS
	Mark				-			
osenber g		l'isuigo		Amerikan				
				bk Amy	64	July 5	Baltimore .	Levening & C. Watsun R. & C H. Sudia & C
	s			bk Baltimore	587	17	Hamlurg .	H. Sodar & C
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			ing J W. Elwell	เบื้อเ	24	New York.	Genel de C. & I
	· ········ · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Anstrian	ĺ	1		1
				lik Emma	365	Feb 11	Marseilles, Hundharg.,	Ta aider U. Schuitspahii
elezan .		Ghent	17 June	bg Resi	311	July 12	Hinalineg.,	C. Schuttspahit
				Rightsh				
	Aport			sp North Riding	137	May 27	Carriff	Braz Cost Co.
a'nta		Pensaodi	١			Jame 'r	Cardiff	Walter, Block &
				ing Glenora	801	15	Cardiff Pensecula.	
				ing Glenora hk Lancefield bk Wildwond hk Brunel sp Gamet Hill	946 840	19	1 APCHROTHIN	Geral the C & I V W. Guinn & C Gas Co,
	Anaa			hk Brunel	1546	10	Hall	Gas Co.
ат∤а	=	АЪч	10 June	lik On thiamba	304	19	Leith Mossoró	July Moore &
			•	sp Mucrihanish.	11110	21	Leith	Gas Co.
ARE	RIVALS OF	FOREIGN 87	EAMERS.	sp Br. Army	1693	July	Leith Cauliff Swansen	In distress In distress
				lik Dre	11115		Leuh	B. Rudrigues & 6
DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO	sp. P. of Alelfort	771	7	Lirennol. Cardiff	Hime & C. Bruz. Coal Co.
			i .	lik Glandmorwig.	160	10	Rangoan.	Ferraz Sohr & (
				sp (harles	1917	12	Pensacola Cardiff	Cas Ca City Improv.
nly 20 Å∗ 20 Oi	tone It	Manchester' 35d River Plate 31	Fiorita & De V	sp Budicea	8.4	14	Rangoon	Norton M. & C.
21 13	éni Fr	Bouleaux* (fd	Mess. Mantimes	h) Manifalay	994	14	Rangoon Rin Grande	John Moore & C
21 K	ng Bleildyn Bi omiento Bi	London' and Liveraged' 22d	Norion, M. & C. Wlisen Sons & C	lug Cymric	1421			
21 Pf	alz Gr	Bremen* 25d	H. Stoliz & C. Charles 11ue	sp Parthenpe	1450	20	Flull New York Condiff	V. W. Guim & C B. Roddgnes & C Wilson Sons & C Wilson Sons & C
21 51	ock'm City Br dburn Br	Buenos Aires 6d	W. Samson & C.	sp Perest King.	1602	24	Condiff	B. Rodilgios & C
22()	iopesa Br		Wilson Sons & C	bk Banca.,	919	25	Newport	Wilson Sons &C
22   10	ena Br	Valpuraiso val		sp Hellona	1143	25	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &C
2211	onthon Br	New York* 2cd do* 32d	Zenha, R. & C. Nonon, M. & C.	Danis4				
23 C	deridge Blg	New York* 21 d	do	hg llashet	107	lan. 31	Alloa Westerw'k. Pensacola	Tu order
		do* 32d River Plate! 6il	Quayle, D. & C Karl Valais & C. Luiz Campus	lng Adolphine lsk Killena	704	July 14	Pensacola	C. Hecksher & C Geralde C. & I
23 B	alshing Nor uta Fé Fr	Montevilleo 6d	Luiz Campus	French				
23 Sz 24 Ci	nta Fé Fr nna Gr	Santos 15h do 11 h	Chargenrs Rénnis E. Juhnston & C	sp Pres F. Faure.	2302	Inly 25	Dınıkida	In distress
44 14	Plata Fr	River Plate at	Messs, Manitimes		-5,	,,		
25 M	ayumba Br ent Bi	Neirp nt 24d Sonth'pton* 24d	Lage Innãos	German lik Olema	7.0	lune so	Hamburg.	If Stoles & C
20,11	CIII IN	asonta pton - 14u	Royal Koni	like blise	877	21	Rangoon	H. Stoltz & C. Norton, M. & C B. Rodrigues & C
DEBA	PTUPESO	F FOREIGN	TEAMEDO	lik Anakonda lik F. Bismarck	964	92	Rangom	B. Rodrigues & C
DEFA	NIONES U	FFOREIGN	I EAMERS.	hk Marga hk Titama	11416	July 4	Rangoon	H. Stoltz & Co. To order John Moore & C Wilson Sons & C
		1	·	hk Titama sp Othmarschen.,	1700	13	Rangoon	John Moore & C
ATR	NAME	WILKER TO	CARGO	1	1700	23	Ciridin	Wilson Sons & C
		1	l	lik Augustta R.		M	D	The sealest
nly a Qu		Genou*	Sundries	hix Lim elles	773	June 21	Pensacola, . Marseilles, .	A. Avenier & C. To order
21 K	reeio II	du.*		hk Leonardo	521	July 5	Rosario	To under
21 K	attir Pr Br erelins Blg	New York	Coffee	Alernegran				
22. Bi	ésil Fr	River Plate	Sundries ilu	lik Aleit	543	June 17	Rosano	I. de Sonza & C Thedim, R. A. C Wilson Sons & C Wilson Sons & C B. Rodrigues & C
22 110	idz Gi	ilo	d	lık Halga lık Belt	1147	19	Lenh	Thedim, R. A.C. Wilson Sons &
22 St	ock'm City Bi mozonas Gr	Buenos Anes Santos	Bullast Smulnes	lde B Hamilton	911	28	Sunderland	Wilson Sons & C
22 15	at Darwin Br	ılo	ilo	lik Sain	88 <sub>1</sub> 589	July 2	Sunderland Ilha da Sal	H. Rodrigues &C
3 16	eria Br miciento Br	Liverpool: Valpinaiso*	do ilu	lug Victori i lik Birgute	475 546	11	MacAn	alinas Mossoió
22'0	u nesa Br	riu*	do	lik Birgute		14	Arendal	To order Salinas Mossoió To order Thedin, R. & C Geral de C. & 1
21.5	outurald Br ilklogen Br	Buenos Aires	Balast L. do	bk Carl Publ	509 672	26	Brinswick	Geral de C. & 1
24 1 1	es Alpas Pr	Almseilles"	Suntries	Partnguese		!!!		
4191	omoba Br	New York Santa Lucia	L. ffee	lik Adelma	551	May 25	Oporto	I. A. G. Santos
24 1	tala Br a Plota Fr	Smita Lucia Bordemix*	Ballast Sumbies	lik Arcelma	753	. 27	Oporia	J A. G. Santos
25 H T	nten Gr	[Hambing]	the	ble Allentos his Victoriasa	712	Jiine 17	Cape Vends	I. A. G. Santos J. A. G. Santos Macedo Jag. C. Veiga Pinta & C. C. Abmaches & C. Macedo Jr & C.
	uta Fé Fi	Havie'	do	bk Sushia	405	26	Oporto	C. Abmuches &
15/58	per Mercey D.							
25 Sa 26 Ri 26 Ri	irei Alersey Bi	Pará*	Ballust Sundries	hk Isakel	1148	July 25	Шы do Sal.	Macedo Jr &
25 Sa 26 Ri 26 Ri	irei Alersey Bi	Pará* Santos	Sundries	54		li		
25 Sa 26 Ri 26 Ri	rei Alersey In	Pará*	Sundries			li		

### Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- July 27th

Circulation	Public I	un de			
262,126,000\$	Stock 500 cintency (apolices)				
105,000,000	Bonds of 1895,	958\$000 - glistr 0			
124,655.000	Bonds 4do (gold), converted	048 0 10- 952 1100			
12,754,000	Cald Lean 1849 at		1,218 000-1,125 00		
	Gold Lonn, 1868, 110		_		
24,619,000		2.300 000 —			
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2,000,000 360,000	Santa Luiza.	200	6 000 - Jan. 66		

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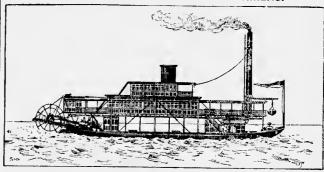
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